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Baghdad Raided; Iran Claims to Hit Down Kurds

Baghdad, Iraq — Iranian Phun-aided Baghdad Tuesday, said that it crushed an Kurdish rebellion in Iraq. The Iranian Phun-aided Baghdad Tuesday, said that it crushed an Kurdish rebellion in Iraq. The Iranian Phun-aided Baghdad Tuesday, said that it crushed an Kurdish rebellion in Iraq.

from southern Iran. said that Iraqi troops forcing their positions Abadan in preparation for the vital oil refin-ery there. An Iraqi commander Iraqi troops seized con- central bridge in Khor- which Iranian forces, th Century tanks, had iding for two weeks. re was no independent of the Iraqi gain re- the commander, who imed.

Journalists counted 14 g taken to Abadan Tues- a pontoon bridge over River, which runs be- rramshahr and Abadan, ediation efforts to end portedly were under way effort to win complete the Shatt-al-Arab estu- to its 234 day. time it shot down six is in raids on Abadan rg Island, off Iran's ra Gulf coast. It said other Iraqi jets were raids Monday over the Iraq, however, said that ies returned safely from d it had crushed the re- autonomy by Kurds in northwestern Iran order with Turkey in two- ing. The Iranian news id that 80 rebels and 20 ty forces were killed. ing to a UN call for a Iraq Tuesday said it stand, evacuate foreign m Khorramshahr har- is in Iraqi control.

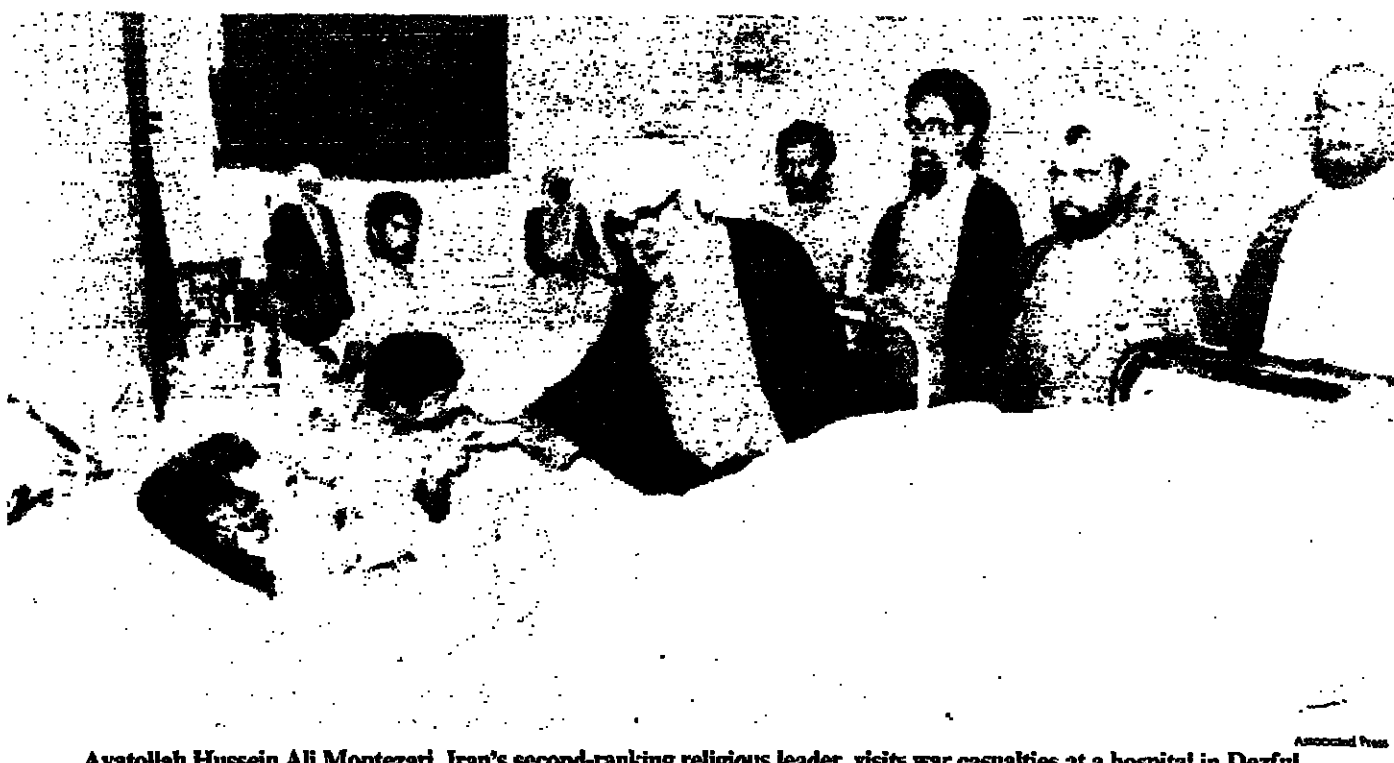
Military Role Tacitly Accepted by Arabs

Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
The United States ap- gaining greater accept- role as the Western pro- the Gulf following Saudi quest for U.S. military ending its oil fields. British, French and an officials who speci- iddle East affairs agree leaders, by accepting the alla against Iran, have ogized that there is ty in the controversial trine on the defense of

crine — formulated af- ties intention in A — called for a U.S. mil- ice in the Indian Ocean the stability of the ipping lanes. Initially, it d by the Arabs. But the war has demonstrated oil-producing states m to the United States m, even in a regional

verments in the Gulf, asserted that they could Gulf stability without a presence, watched the U.S. AWACS (airborne d control system) sur- planes, technicians and quiet satisfaction and iding to Western offi- cial this week. (nce is what is striking, diplomat, contrasting the of the latest U.S. forces after outcry in the Gulf buildup near the Strait. Even Kuwait, which ted that a U.S. presence the Soviet Union to presence in Southern gistered only a mild ant about the U.S. ac-

Officially Neutral
officials said that the role in the Gulf could expanded military and operation. It also will U.S. relations with West- — which depends on most of its oil and has nding its cooperation Gulf states — and with Union. United States and on — which are official- — lack direct political n the combatants and n control the war's out- uthwest. The United rectly vulnerable to the



Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, Iran's second-ranking religious leader, visits war casualties at a hospital in Dezful.

that the Iraqi invaders put two more pontoon bridges across the Karun River northwest of Abadan, giving them three crossing points on the approaches to the city. A British reporter who visited the Abadan area reported seeing tanks, amphibious vehicles and ar- tillery moving across one of the

bridges "in a leisurely manner." He said that the Iraqi troops seemed relaxed and confident. He said that the Iraqis were shelling Abadan and that the Iraqis were replying with "inaccurate" fire and no air support. Iraqi officials said that their forces advanced between three and

five miles toward Abadan, but the Western reporter said it appeared that the Iraqis were planning a siege of Abadan and Iranian-held parts of the port city of Khorramshahr, on the west side of the Karun River's juncture with the Shatt-al-Arab. "I wouldn't be surprised if they

just sat back," said the reporter, a military specialist. "They don't really have to 'take' anything." The British correspondent said that the Iraqis had blown up pipe- lines between Khorramshahr and the oil field at Ahwaz, the provin- cial capital 70 miles to the north, and that oil in the lines were burn- ing.

India and Brazil Will Benefit Most

Arab Increase in Oil Output to Be Minimal

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
KUWAIT — The decision by some Arab oil producers at a meet- ing in Saudi Arabia last week to increase their production is expected to replace less than one-third of the oil exports from Iran and Iraq that have been cut off as a result of the fighting between the two na- tions.

The actual increase in produc- tion and exports by Gulf oil pro- ducers will not exceed a million barrels a day by March, according to senior Arab oil industry offi- cials. This estimate would be far short of the 3.5-million barrels a day of Iranian and Iraqi exports that have been removed from the world market. The sources also said that the in- tent of last Friday's meeting at Taif, Saudi Arabia, in which Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar participated, was not to replace all of the oil from Iran and Iraq, but to aid those countries most affected, such as India and Brazil. Both of those nations have received the bulk of their oil supplies from the two warring oil producers. Most Increases Symbolic
It appears that Saudi Arabia will be the principal OPEC member to increase production, by a maxi- mum of one million barrels of oil a day, with no more than symbolic increases by other producers in the Gulf region. Oil sources in the Gulf estimat- ed that the rise of one million bar- rels in production, coupled with the intention to supply the Third World countries hit hardest, would prevent any panic from breaking

out in the international oil markets for some time. "If we have a normal winter sea- son, I think we can keep the situa- tion under control for about four months without oil from Iraq or Iran," an Arab official remarked. The sources said that this view assumed that the industrialized na- tions of Western Europe, and Ja- pan and the United States, all of which have stored a record amount of oil sufficient to satisfy their needs for more than three months, would exercise discipline and avoid panic buying of more oil. Help for Neediest
In addition to the extra produc- tion, the sources said, the Gulf countries were also expected to take oil that they normally trade in the spot market, where oil not con- tracted for is sold, and redirect it to Third World nations. "We want to help only those who are really in trouble," a senior Arab oil official said. "The others can live off their fat." He added, referring to the industrialized na- tions that have large stocks on hand. This assessment from several oil industry sources around the Gulf contradicts previous estimates of an increase in oil output ranging from 1.5-million barrels a day to as high as 3-million barrels a day by the Arab Gulf producers. The bulk of the increase in produc- tion will come from Saudi Ara- bia, already the world's largest ex- porter of oil. The Saudis were ex- pected by these sources to push production up by between 700,000 and a million barrels a day beyond their output of 9.5-million barrels a day.

Dezful Reported Intact

Despite Iraqi claims to have se- verely damaged a key Iranian oil base, a Western reporter found the Dezful base intact with "runways in a perfect state" on Monday. Eric Rouleau of Le Monde made an unscheduled landing at Dezful when Iranian authorities decided that the intended destina- tion of Ahwaz was too dangerous for a journalistic tour because of Iraqi shelling.

Mr. Rouleau said that Iraqi tanks had been pushed back nine miles (14.5 kilometers) in the past few days. But Dezful, once with 200,000 persons, "offers a sad picture of desolation," he said. "The [Iraqi] rockets have pulverized three dis- tricts of the town, including hun- dreds of houses and shops. There is nothing left but piles of stone and ironwork."

The United Arab Emirates, an- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Briton, 4 Americans Win Nobel Awards

By Dick Soderlund
The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — Four Amer- icans and a Briton won the 1980 Nobel Prizes in physics and chem- istry Tuesday for their work on the origins of the universe and of life. The physics award was given for nuclear research that contributed to the "big-bang" theory of the creation of the universe. The chemistry prize went for biochemical studies of nucleic acids. James Cronin of the University of Chicago and Val Fitch of Princeton University won the physics prize. Paul Berg of Stanford University received one half of the \$212,000 prize in chemistry. The other half went jointly to Walter Gilbert of Harvard University and

Frederick Sanger of Cambridge University. Mr. Sanger, 62, also won a No- bel Prize in 1958 for his work in chemical code-breaking of proteins, the building blocks of liv- ing matter. Seven of the ten Nobel Prizes awarded so far have gone to Amer- icans. Still to be announced is the Nobel Memorial Prize in Econom- ics, which was set up in 1968 through a donation by the Central Bank of Sweden. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences cited Mr. Berg, 54, "for his fundamental studies of the biochemistry of nucleic acids," the complex organic acids found in the nucleus of all cells. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sanger were cited "for their contributions

concerning the determination of base sequences in nucleic acids." "I hope our work can be of use in medical research," Mr. Sanger said. "There are a lot of diseases that are probably due to mistakes in DNA [deoxyribonucleic acid], genetic mistakes. These include sickle cell anemia." Mr. Gilbert, an American Can- cer Society professor of molecular biology, made headlines two years ago when he led a team that has- sessed bacteria to manufacture in- sulin. The accomplishment, un- precedented at the time, opened the way for other microscopic en- gineering work to use bacteria to make valuable hormones. Last January, Mr. Gilbert, 48, announced that recombinant (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Japan Moving Fast to Keep Economic Edge

This is the third article in a three-part series on how Japanese industry is coping with some of the main problems affecting the West, and planning ahead for an even greater surge in the 1980s.

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — In the 1980s, Japan is un- dertaking massive investments in overseas manufacturing on a scale only compar- able to the push abroad by American mul-

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

tinational corporations during the decades after World War II. At home, meanwhile, the Japanese are pressing ahead with the development of sophisticated, energy-saving, low-labor in- dustries that will place them in the tech- nological vanguard of the industrial world and assure them of a competitive edge over the United States and Western Eu- rope. These two well-planned thrusts are re- lated. The government and business com- munities feel that global resentment over the phenomenal growth of Japanese ex- ports can only be contained if Japanese capital can create factories that employ large numbers of workers abroad. At the same time, the Japanese are counting on new technology industries — such as robots, computers and advanced video equipment — to maintain the level of exports necessary to cover their almost total dependence on raw materials from abroad, not least an oil-import bill that this year may reach \$60 billion. The impetus behind the Japanese for- eign investment drive is easily perceived. Not a day seems to go by without another

stern warning from West European and American leaders that Japanese ex- ports — cars, ships, steel, television sets — have reached intolerable levels and risk trigger- ing protectionist measures. Perhaps the only surprise is that the Japanese have waited so long to counter these pressures by investing overseas. As recently as a decade ago, Japanese companies had invested only \$3.5 billion abroad. Today, the total has grown to \$35 billion, about one-fifth the overseas stake of American multinationals. And the pace has broken into such a gallop that by 1990, Japanese foreign investments are ex- pected to top \$150 billion, according to some business estimates, and might even match the U.S. economic presence abroad by the end of the century. This investment push scans the globe. In operation or under planning, there are liquefied natural gas projects in Indonesia, steel and petrochemical complexes in the Middle East, advanced jet engine produc- tion in Britain and a plant in Australia to convert liquefied coal into oil. All of these Japanese investments are joint ventures with local participation, and most carry multibillion-dollar price tags. U.S. Is Vital
But they are dwarfed by Japan's grow- ing involvement in America. More than a third of Japan's overseas capital outlays have gone to the United States, and by the end of this decade, some government offi- cials believe the total will surpass \$40 bil- lion. "The U.S. remains our most important market abroad, so vital that we could not live without it," said Yoshitomo Tanaka, director of the overseas private investment division in the Ministry of Finance. "But we are reaching the point that in order to keep the market stable and maintain our

export levels we have had to change from a policy of simple exporting to produc- tion." Mr. Tanaka cites Japanese color tele- vision sales to the United States as an ex- ample of this changeover. After Japanese television exports reached three million sets in 1976, the outcries from American labor unions over lost jobs were so great that the U.S. government imposed quotas. To circumvent these barriers, Japanese producers — led by Sony and Matsushita who already had American plants — scrambled to invest hundreds of millions of dollars in manufacturing ventures in the United States. This year, the Japanese may sell close to 3.5 million color television sets on the U.S. market, but almost three-quarters will be produced in factories employing American workers. Threat of Auto Quotas
A similar situation is enveloping Japanese automobile sales in the United States. The Japanese have captured a quarter of the American market at a time when Chrysler is on the edge of bankrupt- cy. Ford is showing record losses and General Motors' profits are plummeting. To counter the threat of quotas, Honda has already set up manufacturing facilities in California. Nissan has announced it will invest \$300 million in an assembly plant for pickup trucks to begin opera- tions in the United States by 1983 and Ford and Toyota are negotiating a joint venture to produce small, fuel-efficient cars in America. Discussing his company's plans to man- ufacture in the United States, Mitsuya Goto, Nissan's general manager for public affairs, asserted that production costs were cheaper in Japan. But he added: "When you sell over a half million cars

and trucks in America a year, it makes a lot of sense to be a good corporate citizen and become part of the American commu- nity." The Japanese strategy to circumvent protectionism by setting up manufactur- ing plants abroad is meeting much tough- er resistance in Western Europe. 'Trojan Horse'
Italian government approval for a Ni- san joint venture with Alfa Romeo was stalled for months because Fiat officials argued heatedly that the Japanese deal was a "Trojan horse" which would eventu- ally undercut Italy's troubled car indus- try in its markets at home and elsewhere in Europe. In France, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has told the Japanese that they will not be allowed to increase their share of the French automobile mar- ket beyond their present 3 percent. And throughout continental Europe, Japanese electronic and electrical firms looking to install factories are meeting strong objec- tions from local manufacturers. In Asia, the newly industrializing coun- tries — particularly South Korea and Taiwan — are playing an essential role in Japan's foreign investment strategy. Japan is ceding to these nations large segments of its labor-intensive industries, like tex- tiles, which are no longer internationally competitive because of rising Japanese la- bor costs. Asian subsidiaries of Japanese companies then become platforms for launching exports on the U.S. and Euro- pean markets. By the time many of these overseas in- vestments swing into full operation, Japa- nese business will have in place new tech- nologies for its domestic industries to as- sure continued predominance in its home (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Bonn Charges East Germans Damage Ties

BONN — West Germany accused East German leader Erich Honecker Tuesday of dealing "a very serious setback" to relations in a speech condemning Bonn's policies and demanding recognition of the existence of two German states. Officials said Chancellor Hel- mut Schmidt was interrupting a holiday on the Rhine to chair Cab- inet talks Wednesday on the inter- German crisis. His decision was seen as a sym- ptom of anxiety in Bonn that an era of carefully fostered good relations with the Communist German state was in jeopardy, if not already over. Speaking Monday night in the East German town of Gera, Mr. Honecker called West Germany an imperialist power intent on wreck- ing East-West détente. He said East Germany would turn a deaf ear to protests from Bonn about new East German currency re- quirements for Western visitors, which have already soured the two states' relationship. As a precondition for any easing of travel curbs, Mr. Honecker said Bonn must agree to formal diplo- matic ties, must refuse to give passports — and therefore asylum — to East Germans who flee the country and stop monitoring inci- dents on their common border. 'Deep Insecurity'
In the first official response from Bonn, government spokes- man Klaus Boelling linked the speech to what he said was "deep insecurity" in the East German leadership over the implications of labor unrest in neighboring Po- land. He said the East German de- mands had been rejected in the past and in the West German view were not even open to discussion. "Because he [Mr. Honecker] knows this, one must assume he was aware of the negative effects

of the speech and is ready to take into account a cooling of the at- mosphere," Mr. Boelling told a ra- dio interviewer. Mr. Honecker's speech under- lined concern in Bonn that East German leaders were reverting to a policy of sealing their country off from contacts with West Germany, he said. Mr. Boelling, who referred to the speech as a very serious set- back, said there could be no ques- tion of West Germany discussing revisions to the two states' 1973 basic treaty on bilateral relations. Under the accord East and West Germany agreed to deal with each other as sovereign states and set up permanent missions in each others' capitals. West Germany refused, how- ever, to grant full diplomatic recog- nition to East Berlin as this would have sealed the division of the German nation. East-West Tensions
In the face of East-West ten- sions over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Bonn government sought to safeguard relations with East Berlin and was clearly convinced that East German lead- ers wanted to do the same. But a shadow was cast over the relationship in August, when Mr. Schmidt called off a visit to East Germany because of the crisis in Poland and relations were then plunged into crisis last week fol- lowing East Berlin's announce- ment on exchange requirements. East Germany left no doubt Tuesday that Mr. Honecker's speech had marked a turning point in its attitude to Bonn and meant a freeze in their ties for the foresee- able future. The official daily Neues Deutschland said that he made clear there could only be one fur- ther movement in relations if Bonn gave full diplomatic recognition to East Germany — an apparent sharpening of Mr. Honecker's own words. Western diplomats in Bonn and East Berlin said the about-turn in East German policy seemed clearly linked to events in Poland and was probably a product of close con- sultations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Honecker dropped hints in his speech to support this theory, saying East Berlin's attitude to West Germany was coordinated with other members states of the Warsaw Pact.

Saudis, French Sign \$3.5-Billion Naval Arms Deal

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS — A 14-billion franc (about \$3.5 billion) contract to modernize, expand and train the Saudi Arabian Navy was signed Tuesday, the French Defense Min- istry announced. The signing followed an agree- ment in principle reached last May. Saudi Arabia will purchase four 2,000-ton frigates equipped with Otomat anti-ship missiles with a range of up to 110 miles (180 kilometers); two fleet oil tank- ers of about 17,000 tons, and Dauphin helicopters equipped with AS-15 TT medium-range missiles. The helicopters, to be supplied by the state-run Aerospatiale compa- ny, also can detect targets for Otomat missiles and guide them in flight. The 1,000-man Saudi Royal Navy will be expanded to man the new vessels and France will host a large training program for several hundred officers and enlisted men as part of the contract, one of France's largest ever with another country and won against strong Italian competition. The Saudis already have spent about 12 billion francs (\$2.9 bil- lion), including 3 billion francs (\$750 million) on light- and med- ium-armored vehicles, artillery, anti-tank helicopters, anti-aircraft missiles.

INSIDE

Labor Warfare

The strife within Britain's La- bor party may or may not — come to a head Wednesday when Former Prime Minister James Callaghan is scheduled to announce his plans on just how long he'll stay on as party leader, Page 5.

Mideast Talks

Israel and Egypt resume talks in Washington on Palestinian autonomy with Israel report- edly prepared to give the Palestinians a voice in deter- mining land policy on the oc- cupied West Bank and in Gaza, Page 2.

Abadan Is Target

Terrain, Iran Units Slow Iraq Offensive

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Iraqi offensive aimed at Abadan appears to have been slowed by the terrain across the Karun River and stubborn resistance from scattered Iranian units, according to Western military analysts. As the Iraqis groped for a way to break their tanks and armored personnel carriers from the stalled advance, they resorted once again to artillery in order to maintain pressure on the Iranian garrison at Abadan. The city has been shelled heavily, with the rate of fire Monday reaching more than 10 shells a minute during some periods. Analysts said that although the Iraqi guns were made open, no attacks had been made on them by Iranian aircraft.

The shelling may serve to weaken resistance in the city, the analysts said, but the movement of tanks and other vehicles toward Abadan remains slow. After crossing the Karun, the armor entered marshy salt flats dotted with palm trees. The advance was further slowed — but not halted — by Iranian helicopter gunship attacks on the advancing forces.

The analysts reported that reinforcements continued to cross the Karun on makeshift rafts. The Iraqi command also reported that it had placed a pontoon bridge across the river to speed the build-up, although the bridging action was not immediately verifiable.

Iraqi operations in and around Khorramshahr offer a good example of their envelopment tactics. The Iraqis said that they have moved around the city to the west and north, but have not attempted to cross two of the bridges across the Karun that have been held for the last five days by Iranian infantry supported by Chieftain tanks.

Commando Force
The Iraqis said that they sent a special commando force east of Abadan and blew up the main pipeline to Tehran. The raid may have been ordered because Iraqi forces have been unable to take Dezful, the site of the main pumping station from the oil province of Khuzistan to Isfahan and Tehran.

The Iraqis still hold the initiative in the view of Western analysts. Progress is slow but there is movement, one source said. More-

over, Iraq's command of the air appears to protect its troops against any surprise counterattack. The Iraqis have also increased the size and range of their air attacks, although the analysts do not accept all of Baghdad's claims of target destruction. Iraqi bombers were reported to have set fire to the oil refinery at Bandar Mashur and to have hit other oil depots and a pumping station east of Abadan. Bombers also raided Isfahan, the ancient capital of Iran, 250 miles northeast of Abadan.

The Iraqi bombings have encountered little resistance. The Iranian air force, according to Western analysts, is probably husbanding its fuel and mounting raids only against what are considered "targets of necessity," meaning those military targets in Khuzistan.

Tehran is apparently making an effort to increase the number of its usable aircraft. A source in the Middle East reported that a week after the start of the war several F-14s, the most advanced Iranian plane, were used on a bombing mission. However, the source said, the aircraft were not equipped with the advanced avionics and weapons system that Iran purchased from the United States, and bombing appears to have been the only use to which they could be put. U.S. sources said that they believe the Iraqis have improvised bomb racks for their F-14s.

Ducking the MiGs
The source also said that the F-14s had avoided air combat with Iraqi MiGs because they were unwilling to take on the Soviet-built fighters with their present armament.

The courage and fervor of Iran's revolutionary guards have impressed the Iraqis, who described the defense of Khorramshahr as "fantastic." But, as the war enters its fourth week, most analysts believe that a major Iranian counterattack would take at least a week to organize and get under way, even if the resources are available.

A growing shortage of fuel for trucks may be a factor affecting Iran's military mobility. According to a source whose government still has a diplomatic mission in Tehran, roads around the capital are lined with army trucks abandoned because of the lack of gasoline and oil.

In the absence of an early Iranian counterstroke, the analysts believe that the Iraqis will choose to encircle Abadan and Khorramshahr instead of starting frontal assaults on the cities. Once this is accomplished, it was said, all communications out of the two cities would be cut and Iraqi armor would overrun the rest of Khuzistan Province.

Such tactics, one analyst said, would not provide propaganda victories comparable to the storming of a major city. But they would give the invaders a strong bargaining position in any negotiations with Iran.



Paul Berg



Frederick Sanger



Walter Gilbert

5 Win Prizes In Science

(Continued from Page 1)

DNA technology had been used again to produce interferon, a promising anti-viral drug.

Mr. Berg is considered to be the father of the controversial branch of biochemistry known as genetic engineering. He was the first person to manufacture a human hormone from a virus combined with genes from a bacterial chromosome.

"His pioneering experiment has resulted in the development of a new technology, often called genetic engineering or gene manipulation," the Academy of Science said.

The academy cited Mr. Cronin and Mr. Fitch "for the discovery of violations of fundamental symmetry principles in the decay of neutral K-mesons." Mesons are unstable particles first observed in cosmic rays. The big-bang theory is that the universe began with a gigantic explosion and has been expanding ever since.

Mr. Cronin and Mr. Fitch made their discovery in studies of a new type of elementary particles using a proton accelerator at Brookhaven National Laboratory on New York's Long Island, where they headed a research group. Their studies scrutinized the validity of three related symmetry principles in physics.

"The new truth reached by the discovery of violations of the laws of symmetry in nature recently also has been incorporated as an important ingredient in cosmological speculations," the academy said. "The aim has been to try to understand how a universe, originally very hot and symmetric, could avoid that matter and antimatter almost immediately annihilated each other. In other words, efforts have been made to describe how the matter we are made of was once created in a big bang and how it could survive the birth pains."

Basic Research
"The discovery emphasizes, once again, that even the most self-evident principles in science cannot be regarded fully valid until they have been examined in precise experiments."



James Cronin



Val Fitch

The academy described the work of Mr. Fitch and Mr. Cronin as pure basic research without direct practical applications but with great importance for the understanding of elementary matter and life on earth.

The new knowledge offered by the prize winners "permits us to make a distinction between matter and antimatter in an absolute and not only relative way," the academy said. The left and right dimensions could then also be given absolute meaning, thus losing the arbitrariness of definition.

Last week, the literature prize

went to poet-novelist Czeslaw Milosz, a naturalized U.S. citizen who writes in Polish. The medicine prize was shared by Barry Benacerraf of Harvard, George Snell of the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Jean Dausset of France.

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Monday to Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina for his vocal opposition to human rights abuse in Argentina, where thousands of leftist guerrillas and dissidents have disappeared or gone to prison without being charged since a 1976 military takeover.

Brezhnev Calls on U.S. To Resume Arms Talks

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday called on the United States to resume arms negotiations with the Soviet Union "before it is too late."

The Kremlin leader, in a 90-minute talk with U.S. businessman Armand Hammer, declared a new Soviet determination that "the U.S.S.R. will do everything to assure its security" in the face of a possible resumption of all-out strategic arms buildup by the United States. "The United States will not achieve military superiority," Mr. Brezhnev asserted, in remarks clearly timed to coincide with the start-later this week in Geneva of Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear forces in Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement was brought to reporters at Mr. Hammer's apartment near the Kremlin Tuesday night after the meeting ended and could be seen as an effort to ensure that Mr. Brezhnev's views were widely circulated. Mr. Hammer, 82, head of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., which has several major financial deals with Moscow, has maintained friendships with Soviet leaders for more than five decades.

He last met with Mr. Brezhnev in February, and the Soviet party leader asserted that "since then, the situation [of bilateral relations] hasn't changed for the better. The American side continues on a course of undermining everything positive that we achieved in our relations before."

Mr. Brezhnev added that "the main point is that the current administration stubbornly does not want to maintain relations with the Soviet Union on a basis of equality and equal security; the administration is trying to violate the balance of powers, to win military superiority for the United States."

Both in tone and content, Mr. Brezhnev's statement to Mr. Hammer was in keeping with consistent Soviet positions on bilateral issues and hinted at nothing new in the Kremlin's approach to the

Geneva talks, which begin Thursday. But the fact that the Soviet leader would go to such lengths to have his views known is seen here as showing Soviet interest in the Geneva sessions.

Mr. Hammer said that Mr. Brezhnev in conversation refused to express a preference either for President Carter or Ronald Reagan in the Nov. 4 election. But Mr. Brezhnev "did say he had a high regard for President Carter," Mr. Hammer asserted, "and a warm feeling toward him stemming from their 1979 meeting in Vienna."

Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Hammer claimed, voiced continuing surprise at the American "violent reaction" to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and reiterated the Soviet line that Moscow would withdraw its troops "just as soon as the situation there was stabilized."

U.S. Official in Geneva

GENEVA (NYT) — Spurgeon Keeny, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, arrived here Tuesday for talks with the Soviet Union on possible negotiations for limiting the deployment in Europe of long-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Keeney, who frequently spoke out against the Israeli occupation, arrived here Tuesday for talks with the Soviet Union on possible negotiations for limiting the deployment in Europe of long-range nuclear missiles.

The smallest of the Gulf OPEC producers, Qatar, was not expected to add significantly to its production level of half a million barrels of oil a day, according to OPEC officials who were privy to the talks.

Suggestions by OPEC producers outside the Gulf, such as Venezuela and Indonesia, that they may increase their oil production were dismissed around the Gulf as "cosmetic."

Oil sources emphasized that the talks were not a binding commitment but rather a loose arrangement.

Israel, Egypt In New Talks On Palestine Issue of Settlements Remains Unresolved

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Israel and Egypt resumed formal talks on Palestinian autonomy Tuesday, with the Israelis reportedly prepared to give Palestinians a voice in determining land policy on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza. U.S. officials described the move as constructive.

Diplomatic sources said that Israel also has reaffirmed that it plans no further settlements in the occupied territories beyond the four it previously announced, but the issue of whether existing settlements may be "thickened" has not been resolved.

The Israeli position was outlined in a document brought here from Jerusalem by an Interior Ministry official, Chaim Kibersky. According to the sources, who asked not to be identified, the document reiterates the Israeli stance that only four more settlements will be built on the West Bank.

The settlements issue is considered one of the major obstacles to an agreement on the future of more than 1 million Palestinian Arabs living in Israeli-held territory.

The new round of talks — which include the United States — began at noon at Blair House, the U.S. government's guest quarters across from the White House. Today's session, hosted by U.S. mediator Sol Linowitz, opened two days of talks that seem meant to merely keep alive hopes for an eventual agreement.

Settlements Unresolved
Earlier, American mediators met with Egyptian officials to try to work out an Egyptian position. Their original draft apparently reflected little change in policy.

U.S. negotiators appeared encouraged by Israel's views, but sources suggested that the settlements question was far from resolved because the expansion of existing posts was left open. Prospects for progress seemed limited until a summit meeting is held following next month's U.S. presidential elections.

Plans already are being made for President Carter to hold a summit after the Nov. 4 election with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Their summit in September, 1978, cleared the way to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and laid the groundwork for the current negotiations over the Palestinians.

Mr. Sadat broke off the formal autonomy negotiations in May when the Israeli Knesset (parliament) voted to annex Jerusalem, but then allowed his foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, to meet here in July with Mr. Linowitz and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Mr. Ali and Mr. Burg are heading their respective delegations again this week.

West Bank Mayors Return
ALLENBY BRIDGE, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Two Palestinian mayors returned to the West Bank Tuesday after five and a half months of exile to appeal their deportations.

The men were immediately taken to a heavily guarded room in the terminal building near the Allenby Bridge linking Jordan and Israel-held territory. They will be held there while an appeals board of three army officers hears their arguments.

Mayors Fahd Kawasmeh of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhul smiled and waved across the wooden bridge with their wives and one of Mr. Kawasmeh's sons.

Mr. Kawasmeh and Mr. Milhem were deported May 2 by order of then-Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, a few hours after Palestinian terrorists killed six Jewish settlers in Hebron in ambush. The Israeli Supreme Court later ruled that their civil rights had been violated because they were given no opportunity to appeal the expulsion order.

The two men were leading figures in the Palestinian nationalist movement who frequently spoke out against the Israeli occupation. A third Palestinian, Hebron religious leader Sheikh Rajab Tamimi, also was expelled but was not permitted to return to present an appeal.

The appeals board's ruling, however, is not binding, and final decision rests with Maj. Gen. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, commander of the West Bank military government, who approved their expulsion originally. If their appeal is turned down, they will be permitted to remain in Israeli territory to petition the Supreme Court.

Although Mr. Milhem was optimistic that he would be permitted to remain in the West Bank, a military source said that "nothing has changed since their deportation. They were expelled because of the encouragement they gave to disruption and the quiet that has prevailed recently in the West Bank has justified their expulsion."

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Pyongyang Leader's Son Gets Key Party

TOKYO — Kim Jung Il, son of North Korean President Kim Il, has been appointed senior secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Korean Central news agency said Tuesday.

The appointment, announced at the end of a five-day party congress in Pyongyang, confirms Kim Jung Il's position as the second most powerful man in North Korea after his father and as his father's heir, diplomats said.

During the congress, the first in 10 years, Kim Jung Il, who is to be 39 or 40, was promoted to three senior political and administrative posts. The senior secretaryship of the Central Committee places him at the center of political life.

Italy Magistrate Orders Fiat Pickets Rem

TURIN — A Turin magistrate Tuesday intervened in the labor disputes between Fiat and its striking workers by ordering the removal of pickets from Fiat car factories by Wednesday.

But officials of the Italian Trade Union Federation, meeting in immediately said they would go ahead with plans for mass pickets outside Fiat gates on Wednesday.

Earlier Tuesday more than 40,000 persons, most of them Fiat and employees, marched through Turin, openly defying the Metalworkers Union and demanding the resumption of production at Fiat's largest private employer.

Turkish Leader Takes Hard Line on Unr

ANKARA — Turkey's new head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, announced Tuesday that the military rulers would not relinquish until they had put an end to anarchy.

Gen. Evren, who was attending military maneuvers in eastern Turkey, said that the armed forces had been forced to take over on Sept. 12 to prevent the country from falling into a civil war. It was significant that the leader of the ruling military junta should make his hard-line declaration in Diyarbakir, where there have been reports of Kurdish terrorism. In Ankara, a high military source refused to give any timetable for a return to democracy. He stressed that it was necessary to fulfill the military government's program to put an end to terrorism, restore political stability and continue economic reform.

Swedish Socialists Ask No-Confidence V

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's opposition Social Democrats called for a parliamentary vote of no-confidence in the center-right government and demanded new elections.

A statement said that party leader Olof Palme will present a no-confidence in the Riksdag (parliament) on Thursday. A party man said that the government had failed to curb unemployment, widen the social and economic gaps in Swedish society.

The coalition government, made up of Moderates, Liberals, Center Party, holds a one-seat majority in the 349-seat Riksdag. The opposition Social Democrats and the Swedish Communists have 174 seats against the government's 175.

Washington Should Abandon Search

Hanoi Aide Sees No Hope Of Finding More U.S. M

By Don Shannon

Los Angeles Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — Americans should forget about recovering any more U.S. prisoners or men listed as missing in the Indochina war — either alive or dead, according to Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of Vietnam.

Mr. Thach said in an interview that all U.S. prisoners were released long ago and that there was no hope of recovering bodies of any more plane crash victims.

"We have asked our people to help in the search," he said, "but they say to us, 'Our houses were destroyed by American bombs and you ask us to go search for the bodies of the people who bombed us?' In the regions where there has been a search bombing, it is very difficult."

At the time of the Paris accords with North Vietnam in 1973, the United States listed about 2,600 servicemen and civilians as missing. Since then, the Vietnamese have returned the remains of 71 Americans and Laos has returned two.

Washington has said that, unless Vietnam provided information on the whereabouts of the remaining men or bodies, there could be no normalization of relations between the two countries.

Vietnam insisted for a time that the United States pay reparations for war damage as a price for normalization. But the demand for reparations has been dropped, and Mr. Thach indicated that because Vietnam did all it could to find the missing Americans — many of whom were lost in remote areas — the time had come to establish normal relations.

"It's normal to have normal relations," he said.

Although new objections to dip-

Warrants Issued

In London Theft

Reuters

LONDON — A London court has issued extradition warrants for two Americans held in Chicago in connection with a \$1 million (\$2.4 million) jewel robbery in London last month.

The two men, Joseph Sculace and Arthur Rachel, both 42, were arrested by federal agents when they arrived in Chicago by plane only hours after the jewelry store in London's Knightsbridge district was robbed on Sept. 11.

The robbers stole 20 pieces of jewelry, including the prized Marlborough diamond valued at \$400,000 (\$960,000). The jewels have not been recovered.

Minor Quake in Italy

The Associated Press

BELLUNO, Italy — An earthquake registering 4.0 on the Richter scale shook this city north of Venice for several seconds Tuesday, officials said.

omatic ties have arisen between Vietnam's occupation of Laos, Mr. Thach said. Vietnam sent its troops to save the Cambodians from the genocidal rule of Pol Pot. Khmer Rouge premier ousted in January, 1979 — placed by Heng Samrin, Hanoi's support.

Turks Assault Hijacked Plane Free Passen

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Army shooters cut through the fuselage of a hijacked jetliner in eastern Turkey early Tuesday morning, more than 100 passengers were killed, Turkish officials said.

One hijacker died from a bullet wound in the 5-minute attack, and one of the passengers reported to have died, death could not be confirmed, hijackers, who posed as followers of Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution, were to Ankara.

The news agency said it included two journalists, a convicted criminal who had been serving a 20-year sentence for terrorism and an engineer. No information at fifth man was given a name.

The Turkish Airlines Boeing plane was on a flight from Ankara. The news agency said the hijackers smuggled pistols aboard and caused the aircraft shortly after it from Istanbul Monday on leg of the flight. Other sources said there were 148 aboard, all of them Turks.

"From now on, the law prevails in this plane and if we want to go to Tehran [Saudi Arabia]," one of the hijackers told a passenger. But he said that he did not have a passport, and that he was not a hijacker. He said he was a pilot and that he was carrying out the mission.

Ray Charles Urg To Drop Soweto

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Activists in South Africa urged Ray Charles to call off a scheduled for Sunday in Johannesburg because it coincides with anniversary of the mass black leaders.

A spokesman for Mr. Charles, telling the Azanian People's organization and the South African Students' protest had been raised noted that the date had been verified for eight weeks.

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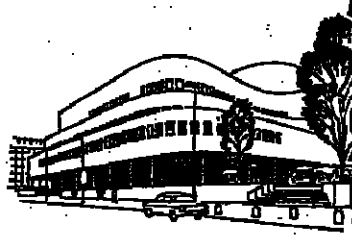
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Israel, Cuba and Nov. 4

Two tiny countries that cast disproportionately large shadows have hinted more than once in recent weeks that they would prefer that President Carter be re-elected. One of the two, Cuba, lies just 90 miles off the Florida coast and is consistently hostile to the United States. Yet in recent weeks it has made several conciliatory gestures that seem to have no other purpose than to influence the U.S. election. The gestures are the following: announcement of the planned release of all U.S. citizens who are prisoners in Cuban jails; the return to the United States of two men who hijacked an airliner to Havana; a decision not to punish 400 Cubans who sought refuge in the U.S. Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Havana, and the closing of the port of Mariel to keep unauthorized Cubans from fleeing to the United States.

It's arguable whether Cuban support represents an asset for the president in his efforts to win re-election. Republican challenger Ronald Reagan can be expected to respond by noting that with friends like Cuba, you don't need enemies. The unanswered question, of course, is how Mr. Reagan would deal with Cuba if elected. If Cuba invaded El Salvador, for example, would he propose a blockade of the Soviet Union? The analogy is overdrawn, but it is meant to emphasize the need for specifics in Mr. Reagan's campaign speeches if he is to be persuasive. Whatever one might think of Mr. Carter's foreign policy record, however

confusing one might find it, it is there to be examined. Mr. Reagan's is not. Therefore it is critical that he be as explicit as possible in explaining his prospective policies.

The other case of a small country showing signs of support for Mr. Carter is less obvious, but more interesting. The country is Israel. By permitting the Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt to proceed and by making an apparent concession related to decisions on land use on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Prime Minister Begin has given new life to the president's most important foreign policy triumph, the Camp David peace process. That's surprising because large numbers of American Jews are convinced that Mr. Carter will sell out Israel if he gets a second term and doesn't have to worry about Jewish support to win re-election. But it looks as if the government of Israel has concluded otherwise, even though Mr. Reagan has consistently taken outspoken pro-Israeli positions. Israel has been discreet. There have been no hints of fear about Mr. Reagan's lack of experience, his oil industry friends or his flirtation with the Christian right.

There is also, of course, the possibility that Israel had other reasons for wanting the autonomy talks to resume now. Nevertheless, the Israeli posture, if it is perceived as support for Mr. Carter by enough Jewish voters in New York City and south Florida, could have a decisive impact on Nov. 4.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

There Is Still Famine...

Pictures tell this story far better than words. A recent one showed a child gathering individual grains of wheat that had been spilled during a distribution of food supplies. The child's care and intensity — the importance of the effort — were painfully obvious.

The setting was not Cambodia, but East Africa. In one of the dozen or so countries that are experiencing famine. In Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere, the combined effects of war, inept government and — above all — drought have brought malnutrition and starvation to at least 12 million people, the United Nations Children's Fund says.

The tragedy is that, unlike the famine that ravaged Africa's Sahel region seven years ago or the one that devastated Cambodia, the current African famine has largely failed to attract the world's attention — and consequently its help. Private relief agencies, including many church-sponsored groups, are finding that, in contrast with their programs for Indochina, there has been only a meager public response to fund-raising efforts for aid to East Africa.

In Somalia, most of those affected are refugees from the chronic war with Ethiopia over the disputed region known as the Ogaden. Though Somalia is unquestionably the aggressor, that does not make the million or more refugees it now houses any the less hungry. The United States and the European Economic Community have been prompt

and generous with emergency help, but international aid from the UN relief agencies has been inexcusably slow.

In Uganda, the effects of drought have been multiplied by the absence of a functioning central government. Were it not for the heroic personal efforts of the United Nations Development Fund's representative in the area — former U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells — even the inadequate relief program now in place would never have materialized.

In the neighboring countries, the severity of the famine varies: There are pockets of extreme suffering, and there are other areas where rainfall has been adequate and food supplies are near normal. But a constant factor is the enormous growth in population. In Kenya, where an estimated one million individuals are starving, the average woman has eight children. The continent has the highest population growth rate in the world and is the only one where per-capita food production has dropped in the last two decades.

In the long run, the need is for vigorous population control and development programs. But there is a famine, and terrible human suffering, now. International aid, public and private, is desperately needed. There are adequate food and medical supplies available, and plenty of relief agencies are ready to provide them. All that is lacking is an awareness of how bad East Africa's problem is — and money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

... There Are Still Boat People

Remember the Indochina "boat people," whose plight engaged world attention in 1979 but was subsequently obscured by time and a new refugee crisis in Cuba? The forlorn fact is that the exodus by boat and land from Vietnam and its satellites, Cambodia and Laos, goes on. Hanoi stanch the flow briefly while the international heat was on in mid-1979, but thousands of ethnic Vietnamese still flee monthly, taking to sea and often running a brutal pirates' gamut. The only real difference is that there are no conspicuous Hai Hongs carrying several thousand passengers; now the boats are small. From Indochina overall, the flow averages 12,000 a month — this excludes some 150,000 Khmers in Thailand awaiting possible repatriation. None of the three countries has achieved either the internal stabilization that would keep people from wanting to flee or the normal external relations that would let emigration be regularized.

But what happens to the refugees when they leave is a genuine international success story. The basic deal devised in 1979, under which poorer countries near Indochina would offer first asylum and richer countries more distant would offer resettlement and financing, is working. More people are departing the regional holding centers than are arriving. The United States led the way by tak-

ing 168,000 Indochinese in the last year. Proportionately, Canada, Australia and France took more. Japan takes few refugees but pays half the United Nations' refugee bill.

The recent Cuban immigrants, accepted without the screening the new U.S. refugee law specifies, have given refugees something of a bad name, but it is a very different story with the Indochinese, who come only after having been screened. The boat people crisis of early 1979 almost quintupled the rate of refugee arrivals, and it wasn't easy to handle them. But now resettlement machinery is in place, including a full network of private and public agencies and a guarantee of federal funding for three years.

In the last year, 14,000 Indochinese were settled each month, and the same number are expected this year. Orientation and language training are offered in Asian holding centers, and it is becoming possible to ask when income taxes paid by self-sufficient former refugees will top federal outlays in their behalf. There are special problems: Some Laotian refugees have no written language; other refugees tend to cluster in particular communities. These things are being worked on. The way the United States is treating the Indochinese refugees is one thing it's doing right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1905

WASHINGTON — Mr. John McLean signals his accession to The Washington Post by printing today two notable interviews with Admiral Dewey and the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in reply to an article in the German paper Neue Preussische Kreuzzeitung. The article said it was impossible to man the U.S. navy, because, while the United States could build a hundred battleships, neither officers nor crews could, that the American naval officers are too old, some of the admirals being more than 61, and that 10 percent of the sailors defected in 1904. Admiral Dewey agrees with what is said about the naval officers' ages. But Mr. Taft is enthusiastic in disagreeing with the German critic.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1930

BERLIN — The police were busy yesterday taking strong precautionary measures against further Fascist rioting after the scenes of anti-Jewish rioting at the Reichstag. Meanwhile, it was announced that 140,000 metal workers are to come out on strike tomorrow. Although the city was quiet today, extremists in the Prussian Diet initiated their comrades in the Reichstag yesterday by raising a tumult that necessitated the suspension of the sitting. The metalworkers' strike comes at a time when there are over 3 million unemployed in Germany, and constitutes the answer of the trade unions to the Brüning cabinet's avowed plan of reducing both wages and prices.



An 'Unremarkable' Laureate

By Robert Cox

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Service for Peace and Justice in Latin America, which Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel runs from a tiny two-room office in a run-down neighborhood in Buenos Aires, is unworried.

Its only resources are a handful of volunteers, an ancient duplicating machine and a complete collection of the works of Gandhi.

Perhaps that is why Prof. Perez Esquivel came under suspicion almost immediately after the military coup in Argentina in March, 1976. First, Prof. Perez, a sculptor, was fired from his job as a teacher at the leading state school of art in Buenos Aires. Then he was arrested.

Jail

He spent 14 months in jail without ever being charged, or even being told why he was in prison. He was lucky in a way, however. He was arrested when he went to the Central Police Station in Buenos Aires to renew his passport.

His detention, denounced immediately by a friend who had accompanied him to police headquarters, came at a time when thousands of people were disappearing in Argentina, most of them never to be heard of again. Although he fell ill in prison,

Prof. Perez Esquivel was an inspiration to the other prisoners. He was in a cellblock reserved for those who had not been charged with any offense. They were called PPB's by the warders. Translated into English, PPB is an abbreviation of a crude Spanish name which means, in a polite form, "imprisoned for being a bloody fool."

Once, when he laughed while sharing a joke with a fellow prisoner, he was beaten and put into solitary confinement.

But Prof. Perez Esquivel does not like to talk about his prison experiences, although he has written everything down.

It was foreign pressure that secured his release. His imprisonment was not mentioned in Argentina's major newspapers, and both television and radio ignored his plight. Now the Argentine press will be printing his name for the very first time in the announcement of the award of the Nobel Prize. It is not clear how the stories will deal with this embarrassing situation.

Prof. Perez Esquivel heads no mass movement. He is not a Martin Luther King. He concentrates his attention on quietly raising the individual consciences of Argentinians.

His movement is closely linked to those ecumenical church movements associated with what is known in Latin America as the "theology of liberation," a movement made up of those who believe that Christ's teaching must be re-examined in the light of his mission to the poor.

Some theologians, notably Prof. Harvey Cox of the Harvard Divinity School, believe that the liberation theologians are leading a religious movement in Latin America as important as the Reformation was in medieval Europe.

Bigger Names

Prof. Perez Esquivel is not an outstanding figure in the movement. Much bigger names are associated with the movement that has grown up behind liberation theology, most notably Dom Helder Camara of Recife, Brazil.

But Prof. Perez Esquivel is a powerful figure because he is so remarkably unremarkable. His appeal is his simplicity. The adjective that best describes him is "meek," "humble," "modest."

Robert Cox is the editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, on leave at Harvard. He wrote this article for The Baltimore Sun, and it was distributed by Field News Service.

The U.S. Campaign: Serious at Last

By David S. Broder

DES MOINES, Iowa — In the course of a misspent 20 years on the political trail, I have attended dozens of Democratic dinners where the drunken din was such that no one, including the speaker, had any idea what was being said.

Hubert H. Humphrey had standard advice for other Democrats going to such notoriously besotted affairs as the Philadelphia or New Jersey dinners. "You say, 'Buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz' — Franklin Delano Roosevelt! Buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz — Harry S. Truman! Buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz-buzz — John Fitzgerald Kennedy!" Humphrey advised. "And then you get the hell out of there before they start throwing rolls at each other."

Last Saturday night, I was at a Democratic dinner here where you could hear a pin drop. Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, who is locked in a tough, close re-election campaign against Rep. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, was winding up his speech to the party faithful in a rather remarkable way.

Pep-Talk

Instead of the standard Humphrey-style pep-talk, he was talking about arms control and the importance of reviving — not discarding — the strategic arms limit-

tation treaty with the Soviet Union. And he was doing it, not by reciting data on warheads and throwweights, but by reading a Japanese woman's recollections of her experiences, as a young girl, on the day the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Listening to the terrifying description of the effect of fire, blast and radiation on human flesh, written 30 years ago by that Japanese woman, now filling a basketball arena in the amplified voice of the former Marine and Harvard footballer, brought the hundreds of Democratic revelers to sudden silence — and full attention.

It was a dramatic example of what could be sensed everywhere on the campaign trail last week: America is getting serious about this election. After all the demeaning distractions, the voters and candidates alike are finally beginning to sense what is at stake.

There was a similar experience earlier in the week, when Ronald Reagan toured the largely shut-down Jones and Laughlin steel complex in Youngstown, Ohio. Without impugning any motives, it's a safe bet that the visit was scheduled simply to provide a telegraphic setting for another Reagan blast at the regulatory and

economic policies of Jimmy Carter's administration.

But the reality overwhelmed the theatrics. Candidate and correspondents drove through acre after acre of rusting, abandoned buildings — looking a bit like war ruins themselves — that symbolized America's decaying technological and industrial strength.

And when Mr. Reagan met with some of the remaining workers in the plant, they turned out to be, not extras provided by a Hollywood rent-a-blue-collar-crowd agency, but worried men with probing questions about the candidate's readiness to commit government funds to the rehabilitation of this aging plant.

Like the diners in Des Moines and millions of others across the land, they are remembering, now that the moment of decision is approaching, that there are terribly consequential choices to be made by the next president, by the senators and by the others to be elected next month.

The press — which has gotten its share of criticism for the trivialization of the campaign — is also getting the message. James Gannon, the executive editor of the Des Moines Register, republished in his own paper a speech he had made criticizing the campaign coverage and suggesting that "instead of being content to serve up only the charge and countercharge of the campaign trail, we can pose the

A Trial in Britain Of Friedman Policy

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — In a memorandum submitted to the United Kingdom Treasury and Civil Service Committee early this past summer, Prof. Milton Friedman gave his design for guiding the modern economy and, as always, with clarity and succinctness.

"Inflation over any substantial period," he said, "is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon, arising from a more rapid growth in the quantity of money than in output," adding that "few economic propositions are more firmly grounded in experience — experience extending over thousands of years and the face of the globe."

Then came his classic corollary — keep the supply of money in line with the rate of economic growth and you have solved the principal problems of modern economic life. Price stability will then be combined with high employment and general prosperity. He would also get rid of many public services and much public regulation. But this is secondary and possibly an escape clause. Monetary action is the thing.

Embraced

The present British government has warmly embraced my fellow countryman. Speaking in the House of Commons last July 22, Mrs. Thatcher said of various opposition measures that they would force her government to "print money, which we will not do." Only by holding tight on the money supply could "hyper-inflation and 'hyper-unemployment'" be avoided. Prof. Friedman could not ask for more. The good thing about Mrs. Thatcher's faith is that, at long last, we are seeing the Friedman design getting a full, fair trial.

Much of the past argument over this design has been intellectually immature. Prof. Friedman is for lower taxes, less regulation, fewer services by the state. With such California co-religionists as Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann of Proposition 13 fame, he has been an aggressive advocate of constitutional limits on government taxation, expenditure and activity. The major rewards from the tax reduction are to the affluent; the curtailment of government services — hospitals, schools, libraries, parks, police services, housing welfare — is most noticeable by the poor. Conservatives applaud their fellow conservative and accept automatically that his monetary design must be workable; how could so good a man be wrong?

The liberal reaction has been equally catatonic. Anyone so beloved by the right must, indeed, be wrong. Thus has the debate ended the real question: Does Friedman monetarism work?

I must confess my own belief — to the extent that it is not known: It is that monetarism does not work. There is first the terrible uncertainty in the modern economy as to what is money. For nearly all of the "thousands of years" to which Prof. Friedman adverted in his Treasury paper, it was silver, gold or copper. Now we have hand-to-hand coins and paper, current bank deposits, savings deposits, the purchasing power that lies back of credit cards and lines of credit and quite a few other candidates for the count. It is hard to

manage something if you quite know what it is to be managed. But this is only the beginning. By severely curtailing borrowing for public or private projects it is possible to reduce a major part of the money supply, the bank deposits visible as such. And if this effort is seen as market demand from the government and the response of the market is what happens next.

Investment

The first consequence is back on funds for investment. That is what most banks live for. This, in turn, has an effect on productivity. It is hard on smaller enterprises heavily for their operations borrowed money. Households especially suffers, as all have noticed. But small generally is hurt.

None of this much Prof. Friedman. In his man, all firms are pretty alike; that large corporate finance that has operated first in line at the bank is less affected by a squeeze, is not a valid of the special power and struggle business is a liberal hard. Corporate power in connection with union power has immediate — and obvious effect. The reduction in demand reduce output and ment and bring recessions, however they may be for their unemployed men prices going up and wages going down. So in the corporate sector policy has become for combining unemployment recession with continuation.

The policy should work against farm prices, where virtual producing units lack power. But here modern means intervene to protect farmers prices. A monetarist stern enough to produce can cut energy use; it is there to keep up and increase oil prices. Recognize five years ago what the OPEC did to his system. Prof. Friedman predicted an early word of a death been coded. In a world of free Prof. Friedman would be. But, alas, we have those and those farmers and the Such is the case against the Friedman policy, la, and all experience has for the faithful it is not on What has been needed is thus one's gratitude that has, in effect, volunteered Friedmanite games play.

No Better Choice

There could be no better Britain's political and solutions are solid. The people do not take easily to it. At the end of 15 months monetarist policies in Britain weeks ago, inflation was 10 percent, manufacturing output off by 8 percent, small bankruptcies were up at employment, at just under 10 percent, was the highest since 1930. No one is that British democracy undermined, that Brit reacting with other than upper lip. The British a voice and soul insurance ten what elsewhere might tolerable hardship. Britain is a good antidote for any is an adequate system employment insurance.

Prof. Friedman has shed self over the years to be able and an agile protagonist. He has not only plant employment persist in Britain of his policies, he will be to wiggle, and this he is commanding skill.

Control of the money was not wholly in accordance with his requirements. And was necessary for a true there is a U-turn, it will that it came only month the policy, had it been endured, would have proved triumph. And overall, not good for an economic suffering. Weak managers culled out; weak business the wall; unemployment people the worth of worse things are and for the time, the best thing, this would urge Prof. Friedman such excuses.

Instead, let him give it another six months or a year is a long time to suffer, suffering is by someone else and Chile, two countries previously made overture. Friedman policies, have been favored by their teacher — very civilized reasons. He now be convincing if he Britain too.

The writer is professor of economics at Harvard University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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A Trial in Of Friedman

By John Kennedy

WASHINGTON — The trial of the late President Jimmy Carter's former press secretary, F. Lee Friedman, is under way in a federal court here. Friedman, 47, is charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and with making false statements to the FBI. Friedman was arrested in London last month after fleeing the country to avoid prosecution. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Labor Party Split on Successor

Callaghan to Give Resignation Decision

By R.W. Apple
The New York Times Service
The war of attrition between the Labor Party and the Conservative Party has reached a critical point this week with the announcement of Prime Minister James Callaghan's resignation. Callaghan plans to tell a shadow cabinet of the opposition whether he will stay on until next week or whether he will resign immediately.

Members of Parliament on both sides are bludgeoning each other in print and on the air. Dame Judith Hart, a left-winger, says the right is engaged in "a frenzy of self-destruction." Mike Thomas, a right-winger, counters by asserting that the left is acting with "grotesque irresponsibility." The situation within the party is extraordinarily complex and confused as a result of the disastrous conference at Blackpool earlier this month. The conference voted to abandon the traditional system of choosing the leader, under which Labor members of Parliament vote each November when the party is out of power and at less frequent intervals when the party is in power. A wider election

es Fade in Algeria Bid Find Quake Survivors

ALGERIA — The international search for survivors in the city of Beni Rached, 30 kilometers (20 miles) northeast of Algiers, 6,000 people had been made homeless but only three had died, he said. Cases of looting in Beni Rached were reported Tuesday for the first time. The official newspaper, El Moudjahid, said banks, shops and insurance companies' offices left open by the quake were the targets. Security forces were ordered to deal with looters with the utmost severity and "the two or three cases that occurred were firmly dealt with," it said. National and international aid continued to pour into Beni Rached, where foreign rescue teams and public works experts helped civilians and soldiers search and remove the rubble. According to the International Red Cross, surgical supplies, tents, blankets and money to buy food were needed for the wounded and the 250,000 to 300,000 homeless.

Most Japanese Want No Contact With Foreigners, Poll Indicates

TOKYO — Japanese prefer not to marry foreigners or to have foreign in-laws. And when they travel abroad they do not care to associate with foreigners. These findings emerged from a recent government poll that also showed that more than half Japan's 111-million people do not want to have anything to do with a growing influx of foreigners. Only "one out of every four Japanese either associates with foreigners or wishes to associate with them," the prime minister's office said in releasing the poll results. One out of three Japanese opposes having non-Japanese as in-laws, and 51 percent of the respondents who said they have been abroad said they had no intention of associating with foreigners. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents said they would not allow their children, brothers or sisters to marry a foreigner. Asked whether they would like to associate with foreigners, 64 percent of the respondents said they would not, while 21 percent said they had no objection. Only 4 percent of the 3,000 people questioned said they currently associated with foreigners. The government said that last year nearly 2-million foreigners came to Japan on business or for sightseeing, a fivefold increase in the past 20 years.

Sri Lanka Acts to Counter Alleged Opposition Threats

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government armed itself with emergency powers Tuesday to deal with political unrest but took no immediate steps to impose them, a spokesman said. He accused the opposition Freedom Party of urging its members to kill the president and prime minister. The spokesman said that the Cabinet had decided to declare a state of emergency but that the Security Council later decided the situation did not warrant its immediate promulgation. He said that supporters of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike had urged members of her Freedom Party to riot. "They are being asked to come to the city here with weapons and kill President Junius Jayewardene and Prime Minister Ransinghe Premadasa and raze Parliament buildings to the ground," State Minister Ananda Tissa de Alwis said. Mr. de Alwis, who was reading from an official statement, said that Freedom Party supporters were being urged to prevent members of Parliament from attending a session on Thursday to debate a motion to strip Mrs. Bandaranaike of her civil rights. He said: "These speeches have been tape-recorded and the authorities are considering filing action in court against those who made them. In the meantime, a few persons who have made such inflammatory speeches in contravention of the law have been produced before courts and remanded. The government has taken steps to maintain law and order to prevent breaches of the peace and to protect the people." The motion to strip Mrs. Bandaranaike and her nephew, Felix, of their civil rights followed a recommendation by a presidential commission that investigated alleged misdeeds by Mrs. Bandaranaike's government between 1970 and 1977. The commission said that the former prime minister and her nephew, also a former minister, had abused their power and that he was also guilty of corruption. President Jayewardene told a political rally recently: "Attempts are being made by Freedom Party speakers at their meetings, which are freely permitted, to abuse the members of the government and to threaten members of Parliament to prevent them from attending Parliament, to surround the residences of members of the government, including the president and the prime minister, to march on Parliament and to shed blood in the streets." Mrs. Bandaranaike said Monday that she would continue to lead her party and was confident of winning the next election in 1983. She said that she and her nephew had lodged a court appeal against the commission's recommendation.

Brussels Airport Strike

BRUSSELS — A slowdown strike by air traffic controllers has stopped all flights from Brussels Zaventem International Airport, airport officials said Tuesday.

MacBride Report Provokes Controversies

Unesco Delegates Debate Role of Media

By Paul Churkow
The Associated Press
BELGRADE — East Germany denounced the power of Western-owned international news media and a publisher from India assailed government press restrictions as a diplomatic battle over the flow of world news started to take shape at a Unesco general conference. But there appeared to be a concerted effort on all sides to avoid the kind of divisive rhetoric that has characterized past debates within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization over the role of the mass media. The conference was in its second day of debate on a comprehensive study of world media — the MacBride Report — which has drawn sharp criticism from Western news organizations and journalist groups that believe Unesco is encroaching on Western concepts of press freedom. Communist and Third World nations, which represent the majority of the 153 countries in the UN agency, have praised Unesco initiatives as fundamental to the creation of what they call "a new world information and communication order." East German Unesco delegate Hannsgerd Protsch, echoing the Soviet Union's position, said that Unesco's many initiatives on the mass media were part of "a comprehensive process" aimed at "decolonization of the mass media." Many delegates have complained that the Western media too often ignore good news developments in Third World nations, and maintain that the West has too strong control over worldwide communications. Other delegates from developing countries also supported controversial proposals in the report that would establish an international code of ethics for journalists, as well as some form of international protection for them, a personal protection for journalists. The report also called for a new international code of ethics for journalists, as well as some form of international protection for them, a personal protection for journalists. The report also called for a new international code of ethics for journalists, as well as some form of international protection for them, a personal protection for journalists.

UN Food Aide Warns of Famine In Africa, Asia

ROME — The chief of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has sounded a global alert because of possible famine facing nearly 200 million people in Africa and Southeast Asia. FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma warned that this year's world harvest will be poor, in large part because of the U.S. drought. He said wealthy nations must boost food aid sharply to prevent starvation in hungry countries. "We are in a situation of global alert," Mr. Saouma told a UN food aid committee Monday. FAO launched an emergency drive Sept. 19 to gather wheat, corn and maize to ship to Africa. UN officials called the response promising but warned that the food might not arrive in time. "We now forecast that the close of the 1980-1981 season will see world cereal stocks drop for the third year in succession," Mr. Saouma said. "Next year they are likely to fall below the minimum level which we consider necessary for world food security."

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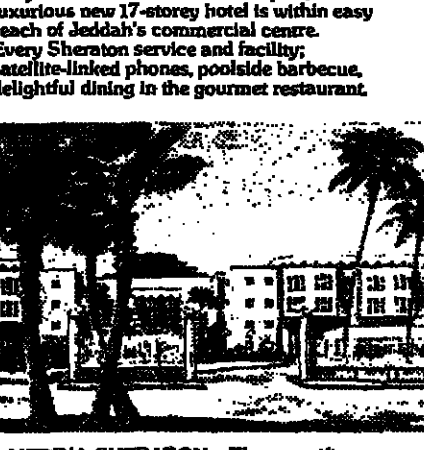
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Alexander: Was He a Great Drinker, Too?

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greek academics and officials are both scornful and angered over a widely publicized theory launched in the United States that Alexander the Great was an alcoholic.

They accuse its author, Dr. John O'Brien of Queens College in New York, of seeking publicity by deliberately timing his claims to coincide with an impressive exhibition of Alexander that will open in the United States next month.

"It is an established fact that within only 10 years Alexander the Great achieved more in military conquests and in the spreading of civilization than any other man," said Nikos Valouris, director of the Greek Culture Ministry's antiquities department. "His work had a cosmic effect which survived to the present. To try and investigate the minor evidence available as to whether he was an alcoholic is, by comparison, petty."

Prof. Manolis Andronikos of Salonica University unearthed the tomb of Philip II of Macedon, Alexander's father, two years ago. It was the so-called "archaeological find of



Alexander the Great

the century" and renewed interest in the Macedonian empire. Mr. Andronikos was scornful of Dr. O'Brien's theory.

Wine for Thought

"It is a popular saying that civilizations only develop where there are vineyards, and common sense that you can't achieve much under the influence of Coca-Cola," he said. "Yes, these Macedonian leaders were men, not children, and were stimulated by good drinking. But I doubt that an alcoholic could reach the Himalayas, as Alexander did."

Dr. O'Brien, in an analysis published this month in the An-

nals of Scholarship, a humanities and social sciences quarterly, concluded that the Macedonian king was a drunkard and that his death in 323 B.C. at 32 was caused by acute alcohol withdrawal complicated by malaria. He attributed some of the most extravagant incidents in Alexander's career, such as the burning down of cities or the killing of Cleitus, one of his best friends, to the effects of drink.

Although experts here concede that it is well known that Macedonian leaders of the time drank heavily, the new theory on Alexander has provoked Greek sentiment by insulting the image of one of the most prized figures in Greece's rich cultural heritage. The local press has reacted with indignation and given prominence to criticism of Dr. O'Brien's ideas, such as that voiced by Mary Renault, the British historian and novelist.

May Affect Exhibition

There is also some apparent concern that talk of Alexander's alleged drinking habits may have an adverse effect on the "The Search for Alexander" exhibition, which opens Nov. 15 in Washington and will continue to Boston, Chicago, San Francisco

and then Canada. The first international exhibition of its kind, it will display most of the available evidence around the almost legendary Macedonian civilization, tracing Alexander's achievements and conquests over that part of the world from the Danube River to India.

Mr. Yalouris pointed out that for climatic reasons the more northern Macedonians inevitably drank wine with a higher alcohol content than did the southern Greeks, "just as the Russians drink almost 100 percent alcohol in order to keep warm." He added that the stress of war and leadership also occasionally made drinking necessary.

"This does not mean that it made Macedonian leaders incapable of thought, strategy and policy," he said, adding that Churchill was reputed to be a heavy drinker and yet became known as the "father of victory" in the Allies' war against Germany.

Maurice Druon, a French academic, politician and author of a book on Alexander the Great, said: "Alexander, an alcoholic? No. A good drinker, yes. But for heaven's sake, after so many victories the man deserved a drink."

Managua Seeks Somoza's Son

United Press International

MANAGUA — A judge has issued arrest warrants for the son of the late Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and two former Somoza Cabinet ministers in a bid by the Sandinista government to extradite the three from the United States.

Judge Alfonso Davila issued an arrest warrant for Anastasio Portocarrero, 26, on charges of embezzling \$84 million in government funds during his father's rule. Mr. Portocarrero has been living in Miami since 1979. His father was assassinated Sept. 17 in Paraguay.

Judge Davila also issued warrants for Arnel Gonzalez, former development minister, and Luis Olivares, former national district minister, and eight other Somoza administration officials, all charged with participation in the fraud.

Moslem Camp Shelled

United Press International

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Eight mortar shells were fired into a Moslem evacuation center near here Sunday, killing five persons and wounding eight, authorities said Tuesday. The camp contains 5,000 refugees.

paintings, who saved important art works from looting by the Gestapo during World War II and later tracked down works that were seized, died last month, the French museum authority announced Monday.

After the war she was awarded the French Resistance Medal and the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

Sheldon Warren Cheney

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sheldon Warren Cheney, 94, an author, art historian and critic of the American theater, died Friday in Berkeley, Calif., following a stroke.

Regarded as an important influence on the Modernist Movement in American drama in the 1920s and 1930s, he wrote 13 books on the theater, art history and architecture.

Jacob H. Karp

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (UPI) — Jacob H. Karp, 77, who joined Paramount Studios as a young attorney in 1930 and worked his way up to head the Hollywood film studio from 1959 to 1964, died Monday of apparent heart failure.

Louis Guilloux

league remarked to him, "Reading you, one hankers to be poor."

Rose Valland

PARIS (IHT) — Rose Valland, 81, a curator at the Louvre's Jeu de Paume museum of impressionist



Keynote

Obituaries

Tanzanian White MP Dereck Bryceson

The Associated Press

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Dereck Bryceson, 58, Tanzania's longest-serving white member of Parliament and government official, died Saturday in a hospital in West Germany, where he was undergoing treatment for cancer.

Mr. Bryceson is survived by his wife, Jane Goodall, the British expert on chimpanzees.

In the late 1950s Mr. Bryceson was one of the few European settlers to support TANU, the independence party of the black East African nation. He was an extremely popular legislator.

Louis Guilloux

PARIS (IHT) — Novelist Louis Guilloux, 81, chronicler of the lives of ordinary people in Breton villages and ordinary soldiers in the trenches of World War I, died Tuesday.

Mr. Guilloux won the Prix Blumenthal, the Prix Renaudot and other literary awards for such novels as "La Maison du Peuple" (1927), "Le Sang Noir" (1935) and "Le Jeu de Patience" (1949).

He wrote about village life with such authority and zest that a col-

U.S., Russia Pursue Different Space Paths

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since the last American flew in space, in July, 1975, the Soviet Union has sent three dozen astronauts into Earth orbit, broken all flight endurance records and encouraged speculation that in a few years it would be operating the science fiction bull's dream — an orbital station designed for permanent occupation. At the same time, the United States has concentrated on its reusable shuttle, which has yet to fly, but will reestablish a frequent American presence in manned Earth orbital flights.

The two programs point up the divergent paths that the superpowers are taking, although they share a common goal of achieving everyday life in space near Earth.

To support its efforts, the Soviet Union has for several years been increasing its space budgets about 3 to 5 percent a year above inflation, American analysts estimate. Salyut-6, launched in September, 1977, has become the centerpiece of an active manned space program whose pace, style and apparent priority stand in sharp contrast to the American program of recent years.

American spending is about half what it was in the late 1960s, and since much of that has been tied down by development costs of the shuttle, few new projects have been authorized. The shuttle is expected to cost \$6.4 billion in 1971 dollars, or about \$9 billion in actual expenditures.

There is evidence, according to American space experts, that the Soviet Union has resumed efforts to develop a new rocket system more powerful than the Saturn-5 moon rocket and may be building its own reusable space plane, a smaller version of the American space shuttle that is expected to fly next year. These could be key elements in plans for an ambitious space station.

Endurance Record

Two cosmonauts returned to Earth on Saturday after spending 185 days in Salyut-6, a durable 21-ton station the size of a small mobile home. The cosmonauts, Col. Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, surpassed the previous endurance record of 175 days, set last year, and the American record of 84 days in Skylab.

"Their manned program is very impressive," said Charles Sheldon 2d, a specialist on Soviet space activities for the Library of Congress. "It is conservative in its technology, but it is ongoing and keeps grinding away in a number of areas."

The Soviet Union lost the so-called moon race in the 1960s. Its first attempts to fly a Saturn-5 class rocket ended in explosive failure. Its most advanced version of Soyuz, the spacecraft for ferrying astronauts to and from Salyut, ranks no better than the American Gemini of the mid-1960s. No Soviet spacecraft has come close to

matching the maneuverability and sophistication of Apollo. No Soviet spacecraft believed to be on the drawing boards is expected to compare in versatility and capacity to the American space shuttle.

Even so, while American space budgets dwindled in the post-Apollo 1970s and technical problems delayed the space shuttle, the Soviet Union moved forward, steadily and methodically. Soviet astronauts have now logged more than twice as many hours in space as Americans — about 46,000 against 22,493. The Soviet launching rate, for both manned and unmanned vehicles, is prodigious — in 1979, 87 against 16, with little change in the ratio this year.

Military Goals

One reason the Soviet program has maintained an apparently higher priority may be its increasing pursuit of military and political goals. According to Pentagon officials in Washington, the expanding Soviet space program includes the development of "killer" satellites, designed to seek out and disable other satellites, as well as particle-beam and laser weapons for possible deployment in space. The United States has begun some development work on possible space weaponry, but the Russians are believed to have a head start.

Soviet efforts to develop a reusable space shuttle are modest compared to the American program. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the Senate last February that there is evidence the Russians are working on a winged reusable spacecraft similar in size and configuration to a space glider the U.S. Air Force abandoned 17 years ago. But Mr. Sheldon doubted that a Soviet shuttle flight is imminent.

In the Salyut program, begun in the early 1970s, the space station is launched unmanned into orbit by a Proton rocket. Astronauts then fly to and from the station in a Soyuz, capable of carrying only two men.

Last June, the Russians launched their first manned mission in the advanced Soyuz-T spacecraft, incorporating new rocket engines, improved on-board guidance computers and solar panels.

But subsequent flights to Salyut-6 were made in the old-model Soyuz craft, leading to speculation that the Soyuz-T encountered problems in flight or in production. American analysts, nevertheless, believe the Soyuz-T will serve as the primary manned vehicle until a reusable winged craft is developed.

In their more expensive moments, Russians speak of their long-duration space station operations as possible precursors to manned interplanetary flight.

But American space experts point out that Soviet flight systems have not yet demonstrated the reliability necessary for such missions. Soviet unmanned flights to the planets, except for nearby Ve-

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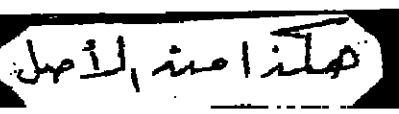
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SOME SCOTCHES ARE MORE CELEBRATED THAN OTHERS.



in Paris

Bergman's 'Marionettes' Does Cause of a Murder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

Ingmar Bergman has made Munich his headquarters of late. He filmed "The Serpent's Egg," which outlined the growth of movement in the 1930s, and he has staged plays by Moliere and at the Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel.

His film, "Aus dem Leben der Marionetten" (From the Life of the Marionettes), was also shot in Munich with a German company and in the German language version at the Quingarten-Concorde-Palast and the Fagoda, among others.

De la vie des marionettes is a stark study of a murderous psychopath. Within minutes its climax is exposed. Its protagonist invites a cabaret after hours with him in the locked-up gyp joint. Anticipation of the amorous appointment, she consents. Once alone with her neck.

Familiar Figure

Killer is a familiar figure in movies — the Boston strangler, "M" among them — but Bergman, instead of taking the role of a detective thriller with the customary frantic of the dreaded assassin, has distilled from the crime a sort of lyrical examination.

My strangling of the initial reel is followed by explanations in which reveal the events leading to the crime. The killer's on the rocks, wobbling between disputes and reconciliations, whom he suspects of infidelity. He consults an alienist, a doctor, on his troubled state, but hesitates to confess fully his fantasies and impulses. He is not only a case, he is a combination of every complex known to medical science from a mother's dread of impotency.

His arrest, trial and deposit in prison more reports on his mental state are offered in evidence, while behind the bars he slowly unravels himself.

He has psychoanalyzed his murderer instead of dramatizing him as did Pabst's "Secrets of a Soul." His script moves from melodrama beginning to clinical data of a documentary. It has an odd preoccupation with what happened when. The four episodes are exactly stated. While such information is in the turning-forward-the-clock crime of "Ten Minute in Ruth Wellman's 'The Acquittal,'" in which the hero was in hanging because the scales in a butcher shop window were a timepiece, it serves no discernible purpose here.

Exemplary Acting

ing is exemplary, as is customary under Bergman's guidance, at Alzorn as the bedeviled murderer, Christine Buchegger as Martin Benrath as the professor in whom he partially confides, and as his dominating mother and Walter Schmidinger as the inmate in a canteen establishment.

instance of upright sheriff's maintaining decorum in frontier of the Old West, the cinema has marked distaste for the disdaintful, distrustful glance at all guardians of the commissioners to the lower ranks.

on house variety of constabulary consists of either inept or buffoonish blockheads. All above the rank of sergeant are apt to be of the underworld, while the street-corner flautists have had immortal recognition as the Keystone Kops.

Don Field, though of no great import in film history, tries to be and sing another tune; it is pro-police. Its scenario is the authentic misfortunes of two Los Angeles patrolmen in a remote onion patch. In the ensuing struggle was shot dead and the other was permanently injured. The court proceedings that lasted for seven years in the California culprits free.

carriage of justice, as set forth in Joseph Wambaugh's novel, are expert hands have resulted in a tonic blast of protest. It, been botched in its screen version by direction and dramatic television species and emerges, despite its uncommon view of another movie. Its sole asset is John Savage's performance wing but maimed policeman.



Buchegger, Alzorn in Bergman's "Life of Marionettes."

Mushrooms: Few Are Deadly but the Fear of Poisoning Lingers

THE FRENCH press, this fall, has reported an unusual number of cases of mushroom poisoning. It may be that this exceptionally high incidence is linked to the unusually bad weather this year in France; the concentration of toxins in mushrooms can vary greatly with local or temporary conditions.

Normally, the danger of dying from mushroom poisoning should not be much greater than that of being killed by lightning; but some persons each year are struck by

lightning, and some do die from eating poisonous mushrooms.

"I admit," wrote Alexandre Dumas, "that nothing frightens me so much as the appearance of mushrooms on the table, especially if I come upon them by chance in some small provincial town. Many are poisonous and even the good ones may poison to a mild degree those who, like the Emperor Claudius or the Trimalchio of Petronius, are tempted to overindulge."

This is not the most potent argument Dumas ever formulated, for Trimalchio is a figure of fiction,

Waverley Root

while Claudius was hardly poisoned "to a mild degree," but died when his wife, Agrippina, who thought it time for her son, Nero, to ascend the throne, fed him a mass of venomous mushrooms.

Only 1 to 2 percent of mushrooms are poisonous, of which only about a dozen are fatal. The French manual of Habersaat and Gallant recognizes 15 which cause considerable temporary commotion in the digestive system; 10 which harm the nervous system with lasting effects, and 5 which may cause death.

The Italian mushroom encyclopedia of Augusto Rinaldi and Vassili Tyndalo names 10 whose evil effects are limited to the digestion, of which one is on rare occasions fatal; 6 which are harmful to the nervous system, none of them mortal; and 8 which can cause death. But of one, *Gyromitra esculenta*, whose very name proclaims edibility, it expresses reservations on its own verdict: "Once dried, this mushroom is completely harmless; but when it is fresh it is not well tolerated by everybody... But over the years it has been sold in many markets and consumed without harm by many persons."

Habersaat and Gallant are less inclined to give *Gyromitra esculenta* the benefit of the doubt. They write that it contains "helvetic acid, which dissolves in hot water without losing its toxicity, but, however, volatilizes on drying, and another poison still unknown which acts on the nervous system."

Deadliest Mushroom

Another French authority writes that there are only five mushrooms capable of causing death — *Cortinarius orellanus*, *Lepiota helvella*, *Amanita verna*, *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita phalloides*. Everybody agrees that the last is the deadliest.

Despite the terror which *Amanita phalloides*, the deadly amanita, has imposed, the great majority of mushrooms are nonpoisonous (which does not mean edible, much less palatable) and about 2,000 are eaten in one part of the world or another.

It cannot be asserted that the effort to educate laymen has always been exerted with a maximum of intelligence. Mycologists renamed the deadly amanita the "Death Cup," and its hardly less toxic cousin, *Amanita virosa*, the "Angel of Death," in the intention of warning amateur hunters away; but it is difficult to understand how this can be useful until mushrooms rise from the soil with their new names stenciled on their heads.

Names are not a sure sign of a mushroom's nature in any case. Satan's boletus, a villainous red, looks poisonous and it is (but not mortal); however the Trumpet of Death, *Craterellus cornucopioides*

looks poisonous too, but it is not. It is so good that French sausage makers put small bits of it into their wares hoping that the customers will take them for truffles.

Also with laudatory intentions, an artist employed by a well known encyclopedia to illustrate mushrooms turned out a picture of *Amanita phalloides* in a spectral white, which got over the idea that the mushroom was deadly but provided no clue to recognizing it.

"The problem with *Amanita phalloides*," according to Dr. Raymond Sarda, a mycologist who treats mushroom poisoning in a Paris hospital, "is that it's extremely beautiful, very tasty, and closely resembles several of the edible mushrooms. In fact, the most beautiful amanitas — those that are young and fresh — are the most poisonous because their concentration of poison is higher."

One authority says one and a half ounces of this mushroom is lethal, but another puts it at 20 grams, or seven-tenths of an ounce.

Amanita is the most villainous group of mushrooms, including two others capable of causing death, *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita verna*; one which falls just below the deadly level, *Amanita muscaria*; and several which are toxic in various degrees short of fatality. However, there are more than a hundred species of *Amanita*, many of which are edible, notably one everybody lists among the world's best, *Amanita caesarea*, Caesar's mushroom, so named because it was the one Claudius was eating when Agrippina enriched the dish with a few *Amanita phalloides*.

Most toxic mushrooms provoke a reaction in an hour and a half or two hours after eating, but *Amanita phalloides* produces no symptoms until after its toxin has entered the bloodstream, too late to use a stomach pump. Death usually follows in two to four days.

The poison of *Amanita phalloides* is phalloin, which produces its effects both by dehydration and by attacking the red blood corpuscles and the liver. *Amanita virosa* and *Amanita verna*, second only to *Amanita phalloides* as killers, contain phalloin also, and so does *Amanita bisporigera*, a potential killer, though not a certain one. *Amanita muscaria*, the fly mushroom (because it is supposed to kill flies) harbors a different toxin, muscarine, which theoretically should kill nobody (some persons eat it for its hallucinogenic effects), but its toxicity varies with the seasons and with the places where it grows.

Delayed Reaction

After the mortal amanitas, the most deadly mushroom appears to be *Cortinarius orellanus*, which may have caused more deaths than have been attributed to it, for the

first symptoms of its poisoning may not appear for a fortnight. The other members of this genus are generally edible, or at least harmless, except for *Cortinarius cinnamomeus*, labeled "suspect."

Less dangerous, but believed sometimes capable of killing, is *Lepiota helvella*. Some others of this genus are edible and some are toxic, though in milder degree.

From this point onward, the toxicity of mushrooms declines. Some may cause only discomfort, while others protect you by their forbidding odors or tastes.

Your chances of contracting mushroom poisoning are apparently less in America than in Europe, but not much less. Europeans once thought that *Amanita phalloides* did not exist in the United States, but this may have been due only to the disinclination of Americans to eat wild mushrooms at all.

You can always protect yourself against mushroom poisoning by a method which Dr. Sarda asserts has actually been employed in Europe, not, one hopes, on a large scale. "There have been cases," he told an interviewer in 1972, "when people gave their friends mushrooms without eating any themselves, waiting to see whether their friends would be well the next day." Friendship can go no farther.

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Arts Agenda

PARIS — The first new production of the season of the Paris Opera will be of Wagner's "Die Walkure," in a revised version prepared and conducted by Raymond Leprieux, staged by Jorge Lavelli and designed by Max Elgner. The tenor Eric Tappy will sing the title role, with Christiane Eda-Ferre, Frederica von Stade, Michael Dvorak, Roger Soyer and Jean van Dam singing other principal roles. Choreography will be by Norbert Schneider. The premiere is Oct. 17, with other performances scheduled for Oct. 20, 23, 26, Nov. 1, 3, 6 and 13.

WEXFORD, Ireland — This year's opera festival, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 2, opens with Puccini's second opera, "Edgar," conducted by Robin Simpson, staged by Roger Chapman and designed by Douglas Hope, followed by Handel's "Oresteia," with James Judd conducting, Will Judd on stage director and Canadian Cook the designer, and "Of this and that" by the American composer Charles Field, conducted by John de Waal, staged by Stewart Trotter and designed by John Corcoran.

GENEVA — The Grand Theatre's first festival program of the season, with three chamber operas by Charles Field, the theatre's new music director, will run through Oct. 18. The program includes a new staging of Stravinsky's "Pulchella," with sets and costumes by Charles Field, and "Sonnet de l'Amour," set by Charles Field, the theatre's new music director, will run through Oct. 18. The program includes a new staging of Stravinsky's "Pulchella," with sets and costumes by Charles Field, and "Sonnet de l'Amour," set by Charles Field, the theatre's new music director, will run through Oct. 18. The program includes a new staging of Stravinsky's "Pulchella," with sets and costumes by Charles Field, and "Sonnet de l'Amour," set by Charles Field, the theatre's new music director, will run through Oct. 18.

A Visit to the Saint James Infirmary

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two rock giants of the '60s are currently being commemorated. One was black, one white, both were named James and had short lives.

Polydor records has just issued a 12-record limited-edition album, the definitive Jimi Hendrix, rock's most innovative instrumentalist.

Hendrix created an advanced miniature computer out of his guitar by playing it with his teeth and by showing it up against amplifiers and speakers to invent new sounds through feedback, which until then had been something to avoid. In the film "Woodstock," his "Star-Spangled Banner" was a masterpiece of soaring sound effects that reflected the turbulent, violent American '60s.

Hendrix was pretty, dressed in white with a wide-brimmed hat and gold chains over his bare black chest. In addition to being a sex symbol, he was a trailblazing musician, a strong blues guitar player.

James Hendrix was born in Seattle in 1942. By the age of 22 he had already worked with B.B. King, Little Richard and Jackie Wilson, when a London promoter named Chas Chandler "discovered" him jamming in Greenwich Village's Cafe Wah and took him to England.

The Experience was formed. English musicians began talking about him. In 1967, Paul McCartney helped get him on the bill at the Monterey, Calif., pop festival. Hendrix became the darling of the '60s psychedelic generation that thought drugs were going to change human nature.

Hendrix took enough of them. He was forever on the road, he loved the admiration, the musical communication, the available women. His drug-taking was well publicized, part of his image. He sang "Hey Joe," "Purple Haze," "Are You Experienced?" "Foxy Lady" and they sold millions.

In the process of becoming the cosmic superstar, Hendrix fell apart. He went for days without sleep, he was arrested on drug charges, there were fights with the musicians. He wanted to move toward jazz. He was not quite 28 when he suffocated on his own vomit following barbiturate intoxication in London on Sept. 18, 1970.

James Morrison was white, more poet than musician, but his story is similar. His biography is sensationalized and told without much depth or literary grace by Jerry Hopkins and Daniel Sugarman in their book, "No One Here Gets Out Alive" (Warner Books), which is still worth reading for the insight it provides into the American '60s version of the confused and misunderstood poet.

Morrison's father, a naval officer, nagged him about his long hair and eccentricity. Morrison went

off by himself to sleazy bars to hear black blues singers. His high school friend's mother said he seemed "unclean, like a tepee." When he started serious drinking at 18 it was not social: He drank to get drunk.

He wrote poetry: "Once I had a little game/I liked to crawl back in my brain/I think you know the game I mean/I mean the game called go insane."

At the UCLA film school he met pianist Ray Manzarek and they formed The Doors, named after Aldous Huxley's book "The Doors of Perception." The band backed up Morrison singing his verses with a sort of psychedelic blues. It was powerful and soon very successful.

He wore tight leather suits, rubbed his crotch against the microphone, he pouted, teased and was always drunk. You never knew what was going to happen at a Doors concert, and his audience came to expect the unexpected. There were riots and Morrison was arrested for public obscenity. Their song "Light My Fire" shot up to number one. The Doors were called "America's Stones."

"Think of us as erotic politicians," Morrison told an interviewer. There were articles about him in Newsweek, Time and Vogue. "Morrison writes as if Edgar Allan Poe had blown back as a hippie," one writer said.

He drove cars into trees, balanced on the edge of high balconies, took too many chemicals. Despite a series of hits — "Back Door Man," "Hello I Love You," "Strange Days," "Riders on the Storm" — the Doors were banned in many U.S. concert halls.

Morrison wanted to stop and reflect. He went to Paris to find himself — he was fond of Rimbaud, Baudelaire and Celine. He leafed through his notebooks, read his fan letters, wrote poetry, took long solitary walks, drank scotch with beer chasers. He was smoking three packs of cigarettes a day and coughing up blood. He was not quite 28 when, on July 2, 1971, he was found dead in his bathtub in Paris. His grave in Paris' Pere Lachaise cemetery is a constant object of pilgrimage by young people, and some not so young.

One Peking Duck on Rye to Go

PEKING — The Peking Daily has urged that something be done to solve a shortage of snacks and take-away food in the Chinese capital. The paper, which also criticized the lack of restaurants for the capital's 4 million population, said that out of 2,000 eating houses only 120 were serving fast food — mainly noodles, cakes, steamed bread buns and fried dough. "Abroad these days, fast foods such as sandwiches, hamburgers and hot dogs, based mainly on bread and meat, are very popular," it added.



Who left his bag here?

On September 24 (it was a Wednesday, a splendid Indian-summer day, noon temperature 73°F) at 2.30 p.m. Carlos Antonio, barkeeper at the transit bar at Zurich international airport, brought a bag to the Lost & Found. After the usual safety checks the bag was deposited there as article no. 13/114,698. The owner has yet to be heard from.

Naturally it's nothing unusual for one of the 21,000 people who spend time in the departure hall on an average day to forget something. Particularly when you consider how little time the good connections at Zurich leave you. But surely you'd miss a traveling bag. And we're sure that the owner, male or female, of this bag does so. But probably it hasn't

occurred to him (her) that he (she) left it at the bar in Zurich transit.

In concert with the responsible authorities, and not least at the urging of barkeeper Carlos Antonio, who blames himself (rightly or wrongly) for not having discovered the bag in time, we have taken the decision to issue this appeal.

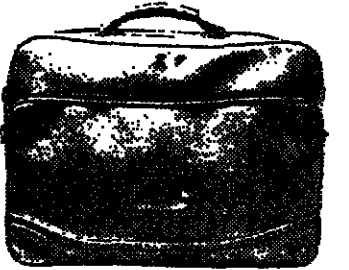
Our decision was made somewhat easier by the fact that we had been intending for some time anyhow to talk again in this space about the excellent, almost unique transit facilities at Swiss airports and the conscientious service and attention of Swissair.

Well, dear sir or madam, dear owner of this bag, you left it in the transit bar at Zurich airport (Switzerland, the transportation heart of Europe).

Do try to remember: The bar is about 40 meters or 131 feet from the transit desk. Right near the bank, the post office, the telephones, the bookstall, the delicatessen, the tax-free shop, the watch shop, the snack bar, the restaurants, the souvenir shop, the railway station, the gates.

In other words you left your bag in the international airport where everything is right close together. Does it come back to you now?

If so, please get in touch with the Swissair Lost & Found, CH-8058 Zurich-Airport. Or with the nearest Swissair office. We and Carlos Antonio would be grateful.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25 cm (21x14x10 in), brown, leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

swissair

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low
42	41	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	42.00	41.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	42.00	41.00
41	40	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	41.00	40.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	41.00	40.00
40	39	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	40.00	39.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	40.00	39.00
39	38	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	39.00	38.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	39.00	38.00
38	37	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	38.00	37.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	38.00	37.00
37	36	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	37.00	36.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	37.00	36.00
36	35	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	36.00	35.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	36.00	35.00
35	34	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	35.00	34.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	35.00	34.00
34	33	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	34.00	33.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	34.00	33.00
33	32	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	33.00	32.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	33.00	32.00
32	31	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	32.00	31.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	32.00	31.00
31	30	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	31.00	30.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	31.00	30.00
30	29	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	30.00	29.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	30.00	29.00
29	28	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	29.00	28.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	29.00	28.00
28	27	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	28.00	27.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	28.00	27.00
27	26	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	27.00	26.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	27.00	26.00
26	25	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	26.00	25.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	26.00	25.00
25	24	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	25.00	24.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	25.00	24.00
24	23	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	24.00	23.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	24.00	23.00
23	22	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	23.00	22.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	23.00	22.00
22	21	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	22.00	21.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	22.00	21.00
21	20	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	21.00	20.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	21.00	20.00
20	19	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	20.00	19.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	20.00	19.00
19	18	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	19.00	18.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	19.00	18.00
18	17	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	18.00	17.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	18.00	17.00
17	16	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	17.00	16.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	17.00	16.00
16	15	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	16.00	15.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	16.00	15.00
15	14	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	15.00	14.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	15.00	14.00
14	13	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	14.00	13.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	14.00	13.00
13	12	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	13.00	12.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	13.00	12.00
12	11	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	12.00	11.00
11	10	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.00	10.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.00	10.00
10	9	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	10.00	9.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	10.00	9.00
9	8	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	9.00	8.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	9.00	8.00
8	7	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	8.00	7.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	8.00	7.00
7	6	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	7.00	6.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	7.00	6.00
6	5	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	6.00	5.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	6.00	5.00
5	4	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	5.00	4.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	5.00	4.00
4	3	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	4.00	3.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	4.00	3.00
3	2	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	3.00	2.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	3.00	2.00
2	1	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	2.00	1.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	2.00	1.00
1	0	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	Alcoa	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	1.00	0.00

(Continued on Page 10)



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"Sackow (1633) Kupfersuchkabinat, Berlin"

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SINCE NEWS BRIEFS

a Says 6-Month Profits Soar by 350%

O — Honda Motor's consolidated net income for the second 6 months ended Aug. 31 almost tripled to \$1.9 billion (\$144.9 million) from \$627.9 million, up 350 percent from 12.9 billion yen in the same period. It cited strong gains in overseas sales and the yen's rise against major currencies.

Occidental Petroleum, the 12th-largest company and the first major international oil firm to report after earnings, said its profits dropped 28.2 percent in the period.

It attributed the decline primarily to its oil and gas operations, whose after earnings fell due to "lower production and (profit) margins" and the imposition of taxes on Occidental's share of production in the North Sea.

My reports on Page 10.

Seeks Government Aid for Iran Project

O — The Mitsui industrial group is seeking financial assistance from the Japanese government to build a petrochemical plant at the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, now suspended by sanctions.

Mitsui said Tuesday that the plant, a machinery and a soda electrolysis factory were damaged, the company 740 Japanese workers had left Bandar Khomeini for Tehran in a raid, the company said, and it remains to be decided whether to return to Japan temporarily.

The plant said that extra costs, when work resumes, may exceed the 10 percent private firm can bear for damage for which it has no responsibility.

Mercedes-Benz Opens Agency in Moscow

O — Mercedes-Benz launched a sales drive in the Soviet Union by opening its first agency in Moscow, Heinz Hoppe, chief of sales for the West German automaker, said the new office is a cautious strategy to increase car and truck sales on a Soviet market largely untapped by foreign companies.

The agency is located three miles from the city center on a residential street near Moscow University. Soviet and Western buyers can test-drive any of three Mercedes-Benz cars that will be left parked outside at the curb.

The agency "will allow us to maintain much closer contacts than before with the ministries and transport organizations," Mr. Hoppe said, moving forward slowly on a healthy, wider basis.

Reports Kawasaki Interest in Unit

O — Pullman Inc. said Tuesday that Kawasaki Heavy Metals Ltd. has expressed interest in bidding for its Pullman division. Pullman said Kawasaki officials have toured plants of ad-car manufacturing division, which is being phased out.

Reports Gas Flows Off New Jersey

O — Tennessee Oil said Tuesday that it has found natural gas in the Baltimore Canyon off the New Jersey coast. It said produced 6 million cubic feet of gas a day at depths between 14,302 feet; in another test, gas flowed at 3.65 million cubic feet between 14,110 and 14,130 feet.

ns Negotiating Soviet Pipeline Finance

O — A consortium of Belgian banks is negotiating with the Soviet Union on credit of 30 billion Belgian francs (\$1.05 billion) to help finance a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, it was said here Tuesday.

The consortium, led by Societe Generale de Banque, Belgium's largest bank, said the group is seeking a pledge from the Soviet government that it will guarantee the credit.

The consortium has been negotiating with several West European banks for the Siberian gas in recent months. The 30 billion franc loan would be about 10 percent of the total Western credit package now seeks.

'Compensation Trade' Takes a Knock China Bares Failure of Joint-Venture Mill

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

O — The first factory in joint venture under a system in which foreign companies supply machinery and raw materials and the Chinese provide labor and land, has failed to produce anything in the factory and said the authorities had moved to close it.

The factory, built in 1978 at Zhuhai, border of the Portuguese of Macao, near Hong Kong, was supplied by the Chinese. Novel Enterprises Ltd. of Hong Kong and Macao Textile foreign partners provided machinery and sent technical supervisors to the plant.

No Equity

Management, called a "joint venture," was the first form of investment permitted by the government in the last 30 years. It was started in the last 30 years, with companies from Hong Kong, Japan, the United States and Western Europe.

The factory proved highly successful in joint ventures, of which has approved only one. A foreign partner have in a compensation trade, they are to be paid specified time for their by remission of the fees charged for turning out products. In the case of joint spinning mill at he guaranteed payback five years. The foreign normally sell the products abroad.

Country is Rabid

Despite all these problems, the managers remained "compliant" and did not realize the seriousness of the situation until the two foreign partners announced last month that they were terminating their supply of wool.

Since then the Guangdong provincial branch of China's National Textile Import and Export Corp. and the Zhuhai city government have sent teams to help reorganize the factory. The paper did not say when the plant might be reopened.

In a separate but related development, a prominent Chinese economist said in Hong Kong last

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His statement suggested that China had been having trouble attracting as many foreign investors for joint venture enterprises as it had hoped.

Japan-China Project
TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. said Tuesday it has signed an agreement to help modernize the Dairen shipyard in northeastern China. The three-year project involves technical cooperation in ship construction and repair, ship designs, technological development and the building of marine engines.

Management was so careless, the reporter said, that 40 percent of the factory's lights did not work. "But for a long time nobody took any notice."

Although workers in compensation trade factories are supposed to be superior in skill, the paper said that in fact the workers sent to the spinning mill had been assigned by the local manpower department without any check of their qualifications. After getting into the factory, they felt assured of a lifetime job — what the Chinese call an "iron rice bowl" — and hence some of them became "deserters in work and refused to follow instructions." The factory's management had no power to discipline or dismiss these people, the paper said.

Despite all these problems, the managers remained "compliant" and did not realize the seriousness of the situation until the two foreign partners announced last month that they were terminating their supply of wool.

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Miller Calls Fed Shift On Rates a 'Mistake'

By Robert Magnuson
Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Treasury Secretary William Miller said Monday that the Federal Reserve erred when it decided to radically overhaul the government's approach to controlling the U.S. money supply a year ago.

Pursuing the Carter administration's criticism of the Fed's role in the recent rise in interest rates, Mr. Miller said in an interview that the economic situation "was too volatile at the time to warrant" a fundamental change in Fed policy.

ICI Slashes Output to Stem Losses

LONDON — Britain's largest manufacturing company, Imperial Chemical Industries, said today it was cutting 4,000 jobs and closing two plants in an effort to stem recent heavy losses in its fiber operations.

ICI said uneconomic plants in Northern Ireland, where 1,100 persons are employed on polyester, and Scotland, where 700 produce nylon, will be closed. A further 2,200 jobs will be cut at plants in England and Wales. The present work force in ICI fibers is 9,500.

In the first six months of this year, the company lost £38 million (\$91.2 million) in its fiber operations, compared with losses of £33 million in 1979, ICI said.

It said the main production cuts will be in polyester fibers, for which ICI capacity in Western Europe will be almost halved from its current level of 100,000 metric tons a year.

Outside Britain, ICI makes polyester fiber and polymers in the Netherlands and West Germany; an ICI spokesman was unable to detail the effect of the cuts on these plants. ICI's nylon fiber capacity in Western Europe is 200,000 tons a year.

ICI said the cutbacks should bring its fibers division back to the break-even point in a year and then start becoming profitable for the first time since 1974. Layoffs will begin as rapidly as possible and a reduction in anticipated growth rates will be inevitable, it noted.

ICI fibers will continue to make both nylon and polyester, but production will be concentrated on more profitable products, which have the best market prospects.

Mr. Miller also said that if President Carter is re-elected, the administration probably will scuttle its voluntary wage and price restraint program in favor of a new approach, perhaps one based on tax incentives.

Mr. Miller, who served as Fed chairman before Paul Volcker took over last year, said he would not have made the decision to alter the Fed's method for adjusting the flow of credit to businesses and consumers.

On Oct. 6, 1979, Mr. Volcker and other Fed members announced that they had agreed to change interest rates heavily on engineering a gradual deceleration of money supply growth, while paying less attention to curbing fluctuations in interest rates, the Fed's principal policy guide in the past. Greater control over the money supply, it was argued, was necessary to restrain inflation.

In the year since the Fed's policy change, interest rates have risen and fallen far more rapidly than normal, but money supply growth has also been erratic.

Mr. Miller and the White House raised no objections to the Fed's shift when it was announced. Thus, the recent burst of criticism has led some analysts to suggest that the administration is trying to ensure that voters blame some other villain than the president to blame for the rise in interest rates.

Since August, the prime rate, which banks charge their best business borrowers, has climbed steadily to at least 13 1/2 percent at most banks from 10 1/4 percent in July.

Problems Seen to Grow For Final Phase of EMS

By John Barrtram
Reuters

PARIS — The problems surrounding the definitive phase of the European Monetary System (EMS) are 5-to-10-times worse than envisaged when the system was being set up five years ago, Jean-Yves Haberer, chairman of the European Economic Community's Monetary Committee, said Tuesday.

Mr. Haberer, who is also a senior official at the French Treasury, told a conference on the management of foreign exchange risks that his committee is studying the problems, "but the difficulties increase the further we advance into our studies."

Unfanned monetary sources said West Germany and France agreed several months ago that the final phase of the EMS — the creation of a European Monetary Fund — would not take place on schedule next March because of technical and political problems surrounding its implementation.

Mr. Haberer said the Monetary Committee is studying the future role of the European currency unit (ECU) in the system, the methods of reserve transfers between member countries, and the future nature of the monetary fund.

He said a permanent transfer of reserves to an monetary fund would create problems for West Germany, whose Bundesbank is independent of the central government.

Conceptions of the fund range from a genuine European central bank that would intervene on the foreign exchange market, to a regional type of IMF, or merely to a more modest central accounting agency.

Answering questions, Mr. Haberer added that European

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 14, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.L.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Brussels (a)	2.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Frankfurt	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
London (b)	2.48	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Madrid	161.59	2.67	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
New York	2.48	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Paris	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Porto	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Rome	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Stockholm	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
U.S.	1.81	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

(a) Commercial trans. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1,000.

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William Miller

ily to at least 13 1/2 percent at most banks from 10 1/4 percent in July.

As the presidential campaign enters its final weeks, the Carter administration, the Fed and the banking industry have been engaged in a debate over who or what is responsible for rising interest rates. Mr. Carter recently called Mr. Volcker's tight money policies "ill-advised" and said the prime rate hikes were unjustified.

Mr. Volcker has suggested that bankers have been raising their rates too high, too fast. And, through all of this, most leading bankers have staunchly defended their interest rate policies and accused the administration of using the high rates as a political football.

While Mr. Miller maintained Monday that the administration has no political motives in trying to bring down interest rates, he said that if rates "are supposed to come down between now and Christmas, I don't see why they shouldn't come down between now and the next calendar month."

He stopped short of advocating that the Fed abandon its new monetary regime. But he chided Mr. Volcker for "reacting prematurely from week to week" by clamping down and then easing up on the money supply as economic indicators vary.

Sharpest Fall in Two Years Japan Prices Down 0.3%

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese wholesale price index, aided by a stronger yen, fell 0.3 percent in September from an unadjusted 134.1 (base 1975) — the sharpest monthly decline in two years — after a 0.7-percent rise in August, the Bank of Japan reported Tuesday.

In other goods news, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said September that exports jumped 13.5 percent to \$12.29 billion, compared with \$10.83 billion in August and \$9.16 billion in September, 1979.

Imports due to pass through customs in the next few months totaled \$12.06 billion compared with \$12.11 billion in August and \$9.89 billion in September, 1979.

The drop in the price index was the steepest since a 0.6-percent drop in October, 1978, and brought the rate of increase in the 12 months to September to 15.5 percent, compared with 24 percent in the year ending in April. It was the fifth consecutive monthly decline on a year-to-year basis since May.

Inflation measured by consumer prices is running at about 8 percent in October, 1979, and brought the rate of increase in the U.S. dollar lowered the price of imported goods by 1.6 percent after a 2-percent August rise.

However, the Economic Planning Agency reported that the tempo of economic expansion in Japan has slowed, mainly reflecting stagnant personal consumption.

But the Yamauchi Economic Research Institute forecast that the economic slowdown will bottom out in the first quarter of 1981 when inventory adjustment by industries will be completed and personal consumption, dampened by a cool summer, will recover as consumer prices level off.

As a result, Japan's real economic growth, which will decline to 4.1 percent in fiscal 1980 from 6.1 percent in fiscal 1979, should recover to 4.3 percent in fiscal 1981, the institute said.

The planning agency said in a monthly report that industrial production and inventories have been leveling off despite continued increases in capital spending and exports, while the employment situation has improved.

Japan's current-account deficit has been narrowing as long-term capital continues to flow into the country, while wholesale prices have stabilized with some commodity markets showing a downward trend, the agency said.

The U.S. recession is bottoming out, but business conditions in West European countries are deteriorating, with high inflation rates prevailing, the institute said.

It forecast that Japan's balance of payments on current account will remain in equilibrium in about a year after producing an \$11.80-billion deficit in fiscal 1980 ending

next March, after a \$13.85-billion deficit a year earlier.

The institute said the current account will show a \$4.5-billion deficit in first-half fiscal 1981, but will have no deficit in the latter half and possibly a small surplus.

The improvement in the current account will be brought about by a 2.4-percent volume decline in oil imports in fiscal 1980, which will be unchanged in fiscal 1981, while the volume of exports will increase 14.8 percent in fiscal 1980, followed by a 3.1-percent rise in fiscal 1981, the institute said.

It assumed that the Bank of Japan will lower its 5.25-percent official discount rate to 6.5 percent by next March, while the dollar will move at around 210 yen until March and average about 200 in fiscal 1981.

Despite the slight decline in September, the declared and approved imports were 21.9 percent higher than a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Ministry said. The statistics cover imports expected to pass through customs in October and November.

Certified exports were led by a 50.7-percent increase in vehicle shipments to \$2.49 billion from a year earlier, and an 82.1-percent rise in industrial plant and equipment shipments to \$601.94 million.

NYSE Prices Gain; Issue By Genentech Sells Out

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday in heavy trading as a new underwritten public offering by Genentech sold out in minutes.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 922-point winner Monday, gained 230 points to close at 962.20.

Advances led declines, 813-694, among the 1,900 issues traded. NYSE volume amounted to about 49 million, compared to 31.3 million traded Monday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Genentech's offering of one million common shares at \$35 each sold out minutes after it opened and Genentech surged to 87 bid,

over-the-counter. It ended the day at 71 1/4 bid.

Genentech develops and produces products with commercial potential using genetically engineered micro-organisms created by means of recombinant DNA technology or "gene splicing."

The Commerce Department reported that business inventories increased \$1.94 billion, or 0.4 percent, in August to a seasonally adjusted \$451.4 billion.

This follows a revised increase of \$2.48 billion, or 0.6 percent, for July. Originally, July's increase was reported as 0.8 percent.

The department said inventories for manufacturers decreased by \$485 million in August, to \$243.62 billion, while retail inventories were up \$459 million to \$111.24 billion.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
(Continued from page 8)																			
17	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	17	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
18	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	18	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
19	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	19	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
20	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	20	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
21	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	21	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
22	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	22	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
23	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	23	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
24	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	24	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
25	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	25	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
26	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	26	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
27	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	27	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
28	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	28	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
29	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	29	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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31	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	31	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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37	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	37	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
38	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	38	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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40	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	40	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
41	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	41	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
42	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	42	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
43	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	43	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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45	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	45	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
46	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	46	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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65	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	65	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
66	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	66	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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70	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	70	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
71	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	71	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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84	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	84	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
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87	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	87	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
88	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	88	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
89	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	89	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
90	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	90	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
91	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	91	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
92	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15	92	120	120	1.92	13	15	15	15	15	15
93	120	120	1.92	13	15	15													

TOYODA Japan (LA) Toyota has no intention of stockpiling diminished inventory. Toyota car dealers in the U.S. in the near future, Ejio, president of the com said Monday. "We do think necessary to bring inventory to normal, but we don't intend to do that right now," he said.

While denying any plan to restrain exports to the United States, he said the company's stock low, Toyota will restrict its U.S. sales. This move is a sequel to executive has come to a change in attitude towards U.S. market.

"The boom in U.S. sales Japanese cars and for Toyota has ended. That is the fact," Mr. Toyota said.

Japan

Honda Motor Co.

	1980	1979
Revenue	434.07	355.01
Profits	31.90	10.74
1st half	1980	1979
Revenue	875.65	664.73
Profits	58.09	12.90

United States

Allis-Chalmers

	1980	1979
Revenue	483.4	488.7
Profits	13.57	17.44
Per Share	1.02	1.33
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,490.	1,440.
Profits	34.37	59.65
Per Share	2.56	4.57

C.P.C. Int'l.

	1980	1979
Revenue	1,040.	964.2
Profits	55.75	47.03
Per Share	2.34	1.98
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,040.	2,720.
Profits	139.03	120.30
Per Share	5.83	5.06

Dana Corp.

	1980	1979
Revenue	568.0	642.0
Profits	10.0	38.8
Per share	0.29	1.12
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,520.	2,760.
Profits	95.7	164.2
Per Share	2.78	5.03

Evans Products

	1980	1979
Revenue	390.9	446.3
Profits	16.13	21.73
Per Share	1.21	1.66
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,100.	1,120.
Profits	30.31	46.11
Per Share	2.16	3.43

First Chicago Corp.

	1980	1979
Oper. Net	10.34	30.30
Per Share	0.26	0.76
Net Income	10.52	30.04
Per Share	0.26	0.79
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	54.29	97.90
Per Share	1.37	1.47
Net Income	50.75	93.78
Per Share	1.28	2.37

1st City Bancorp of Texas

	1980	1979
Oper. Net	22.0	18.0
Per Share	1.67	1.39
Net Income	22.0	17.4
Per Share	1.67	1.34
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	63.5	51.1
Per Share	4.86	4.00
Net Income	62.7	50.2
Per Share	4.80	3.93

Oil and Gas Exploration

U.S.-Based

International, technically strong and successful oil, technically strong and successful international oil and gas exploration firm focused in Eastern and offshore co-venturers to join its ongoing U.S.-based exploration program. Inquiries are invited from parties willing to make substantial commitments.

Tel: 9-40557
Attn: Dr. David A.T. Donohue,
or write: AEC,
137 Newbury Street, Boston,
MA 02116 U.S.A.

Golden West Financial

	1980	1979
Revenue	118.9	96.2
Profits	10.13	9.81
Per share	0.72	0.70
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	335.8	264.6
Profits	27.87	26.69
Per share	1.98	1.91

Honeywell Inc.

	1980	1979
Revenue	1,180.	1,020.
Profits	46.3	36.3
Per Share	2.09	2.56
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,490.	2,980.
Profits	149.1	171.8
Per Share	6.70	7.88

Merrill Lynch

	1980	1979
Revenue	710.1	528.7
Profits	50.2	37.5
Per Share	1.37	4.85
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,170.	1,460.
Profits	151.0	89.1
Per Share	4.14	2.44

Middle South Util.

	1980	1979
Revenue	1,750.	1,350.
Profits	152.80	146.16
Per Share	1.16	1.73

North American Phillips

	1980	1979
Revenue	648.2	581.5
Profits	14.39	16.68
Per Share	1.10	1.28
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,900.	1,750.
Profits	46.63	53.32
Per Share	3.58	4.25

Occidental Petroleum

	1980	1979
Revenue	3,000.	2,600.
Profits	133.7	186.1
Per Share	1.62	2.44
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	9,300.	6,700.
Profits	572.7	374.8
Per Share	7.19	4.85

P.P.G. Industries

	1980	1979
Revenue	765.3	784.3
Profits	47.8	56.3
Per Share	1.44	1.74
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,320.	2,290.
Profits	142.2	163.8
Per Share	4.32	5.09

R.C.A. Corp.

	1980	1979
Revenue	1,950.	1,830.
Profits	80.4	66.0
Per share	0.84	0.86
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	5,920.	5,470.
Profits	236.2	213.7
Per share	2.53	2.80

St. Regis Paper

	1980	1979
Revenue	682.90	638.0
Profits	39.99	38.71
Per Share	1.21	1.19
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,053.	1,862.
Profits	134.98	121.69
Per Share	4.11	3.74

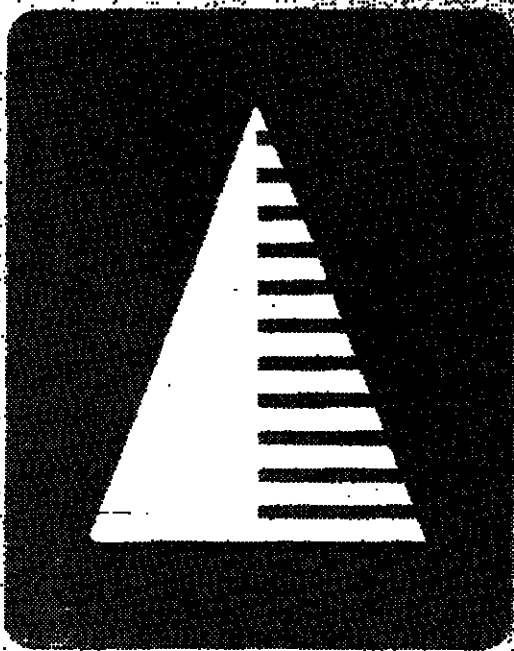
Union Camp Corp.

	1980	1979
Revenue	401.2	355.7
Profits	41.09	39.55
Per Share	1.69	1.63
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,180.	1,030.
Profits	124.74	115.41
Per Share	5.13	4.75

[illegible]

7295 G. Distrb	5725	5	15	2	4		
9389 Gibraltar	5115	15	15	15			
4245 Goodyear	2225	25	25	25			
4245 Goodyear	360	150	50	50	-10		
4245 G. Forest	5565	50	50	50			
4245 G. Forest	5165	1165	1165	1165			
4100 H. Group	50	50	50	50	4	4	
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4245 H. Gwata	329	2839	2839	2839			
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1121 H. Bay Co	524	2234	24				
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2208 Indal	515	15	15	15			
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4245 J. Distrb	5725	5	15	2	4		
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THE HAGUE — The seasonally adjusted industrial index rose 2.6 points to a provisional 117 (base 1982=100) in August from a down 114 in July and was higher than in August according to government released Tuesday.



Headquarters: New York. International Branches: Bahrain, Birmingham, London, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Seoul, Singapore, Tokyo.
Other European locations: Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Manchester, Rome, Banque du Belux: Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Liège, Ranks Trust GmbH: Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, Ranks Trust AG: Zurich.
An International Banking Network of Branches, Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Representative Offices in more than 50 countries.

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE**

**BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GRO**

**COMMERZBANK CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE DEUTSCHE BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**

DRESDNER BANK SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

**SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED**

هذه امه الأصل

Prices include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

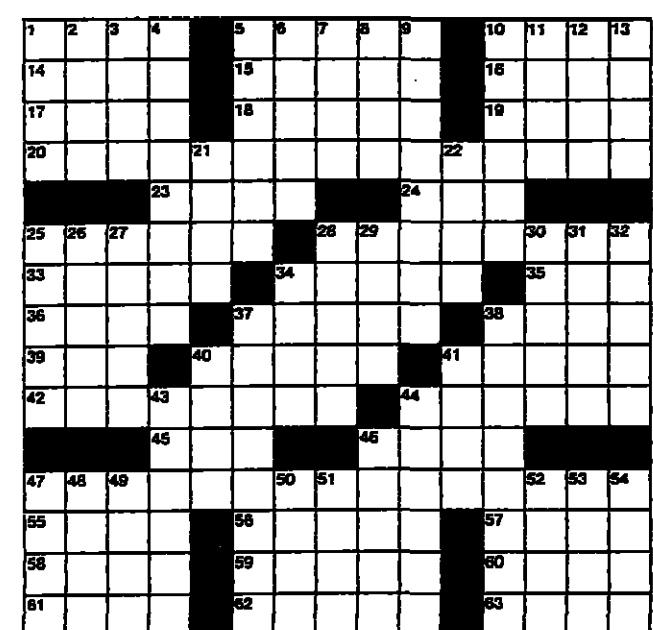
UTRECHT
BANK N.V.
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1987
SPAIN
FRANCE
GERMANY
AUSTRIA
NEDERLANDS
INTERNATIONAAL

Open	High	Low	Close
72-20	72-20	72-12	72-1
72-17	72-17	72-09	72-0
72-14	72-14	72-05	72-0
72-09	72-10	72-01	72-0
72-05	72-05	71-50	71-50
72-05	72-05	71-25	71-25

anded tourists and tourists to do without their weeks.

مكتبة امين، لاهور

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Box
 - Half-bottle
 - Bird of the Nile
 - Word form with cast or gram
 - and —
"Prejudice"
 - Adventure story
 - "Vissi d'arte" is one
 - Hard-hit ball
 - Plod through mire
 - Tchaikovsky opus
 - Antithesis of give
 - D.D.E.
 - Severign's seat
 - Some ticket recipients
 - "Cross my —"
 - Room in an old mansion
 - King Cole
 - Picnic pests
 - "Guilty" and "Not guilty"
 - Raison d'—
- DOWN**
- Laurel or Smith
 - Neighbor of Colombia
 - Dismounted
 - Atomic furnaces
 - Hybrid trout
 - Leontyne or Vincent
 - Compass dir.
 - German cathedral town
 - Fawn; cringe
 - Most primitive
 - Some tires
 - Word with spring or color
 - Bucolic areas
 - Simon show
 - Theater sign
 - Controls
 - Partner of branch
 - Tropical fruit
 - Tropical fruit
 - Spirit
 - Ivan or Peter
 - Eloper with a dish
 - Actress Thompson
 - Chain part
 - fix
 - Lhasa apsos
 - Put forth
 - Denpasar is its capital
 - "Rhythm"
 - Emerson or Jefferson
 - Rave's partner
 - Bar on a yoke for oxen
 - Scottish noble
 - Hair rinse
 - One who evaluates
 - Charity, "Verdon vehicle"
 - Bosc or Seckel
 - Stage direction
 - Peep show
 - Thirty-nine for Donat
 - Yalies
 - Biscuits eventually sent to a deejay
 - Typists' headaches
 - Quarrel
 - Tax-form assts.
 - Dawdle
 - Salt
 - Argot
 - Breton or Briton
 - W.W. II losers
 - Where Pizarro died
 - Boy, in Barcelona
 - Kansas city
 - Boo or agua
 - One of Vulcan's workshops

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALDO BIANCHI PUEB
LEOY ASIAN INRE
UNDERLINED EDIT
INFO RIED ELEC TERS
COTERIE MISCUE
RAVEL ARIAL ORE
PREP UNION OVAL
MAE AVAST EIVENS
STIRIO TIALERS
TICIA SPIU
UNDER TOW IDEALS
SODA OVERLEAPED
STIEH NIIVAIL TISIA
RINGS EIDENS STEEL

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
C	F	C	F	C	F		
ALBANY	20	16	61 Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	18	64 Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	8	34 Cloudy	MADRID	20	18	64 Fair
ANKARA	24	15	32 Fair	MANILA	22	20	79 Cloudy
ATHENS	24	15	61 Fair	MEXICO CITY	22	22	11 Fair
AUCKLAND	17	13	38 Showers	MILAMI	28	26	79 Cloudy
BANGKOK	32	20	27 Rain	MILAN	17	13	51 Foggy
BEIRUT	24	18	64 Fair	MONTREAL	7	4	26 Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	14	61 Fair	MOSCOW	12	10	24 Fair
BELLEVILLE	10	8	46 Overcast	MUNICH	5	4	37 Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11	8	34 Fair	NASSAU	38	32	21 Fair
BUDAPEST	20	14	12 Overcast	NEW DELHI	35	25	29 Fair
Buenos Aires	19	14	45 Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	10	41 Fair
CAIRO	30	18	14 Cloudy	NICE	20	16	58 Fair
CASABLANCA	22	12	57 Rain	OSLO	13	3	37 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	8	44 Rain	PARIS	10	8	49 Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	28	13	55 Fair	PEKING	17	10	58 Fair
DUBLIN	10	8	41 Overcast	PRAGUE	18	14	39 Rain
EDINBURGH	10	8	46 Showers	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	18	64 Overcast
FLORENCE	10	8	46 Foggy	ROME	18	14	59 Rain
FRANKFURT	10	8	46 Cloudy	SAO PAULO	20	16	54 Foggy
GENEVA	8	4	37 Foggy	SEoul	20	16	54 Foggy
HELSINKI	11	8	46 Rain	SINGAPORE	32	20	33 Cloudy
H.C. MINN CITY	30	18	22 Fair	STOCKHOLM	19	14	43 Rain
HONG KONG	20	12	73 Overcast	SYDNEY	17	13	62 Fair
HOUSTON	28	18	14 Cloudy	TAIPEI	27	21	20 Foggy
ISTANBUL	22	12	54 Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	16	58 Fair
JAKARTA	28	21	70 Fair	TEL AVIV	27	15	59 Fair
JERUSALEM	18	14	61 Fair	TOKYO	26	19	41 Showers
JOHANNESBURG	19	14	12 Cloudy	TUNIS	10	7	57 Fair
JOS AS DEL LAS PALMAS	25	18	58 Cloudy	VIENNA	10	8	43 Cloudy
LIMA	18	14	57 Foggy	WARSAW	16	11	49 Fair
LONDON	12	8	46 Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	5	41 Fair
	12	8	46 Overcast	ZURICH	7	4	37 Foggy

Read from the weather bar below.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0500, 0530, 0600, 0630, 0700, 0730, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200 (All Times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 48KHz and 48M Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.825, 7.725, 8.715, 9.750, 12.075 and 15.070 KHz in the 48, 41, 23 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 14.13KHz and 21.24M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.440, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.450, 21.440, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.450, 21.440, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 12.075KHz and 21.24M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.440, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 14.13KHz and 21.24M Medium Wave, 25.450, 21.440, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 12.075KHz, 17.885, 15.400, 12.075, 11.830, 9.750, 7.120 and 6.825 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 8.715 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.225, 6.840, 5.955, 3.960, 1.975, 1.770, 1.760, 9.750, 1.200 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 30.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 279 (medium wave), 25.3, 30.2 and 32.2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Asia: KHz 15.245, 11.715, 9.740, 7.200, 6.840, 1.200 in the 19.2, 35.2, 30.2, 41.2, 49.5, 228 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.885, 17.440, 15.295, 11.760, 9.770, 36.000, 6.110 and 1.575 in the 14.1, 14.5, 19.4, 25.3, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.295, 11.715, 9.760, 7.105 in the 13.5, 14.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.3 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.640, 21.440, 17.875, 15.330, 11.715, 9.770, 7.200, 6.125, 5.955, 3.990 in the 11.5, 13.6, 16.8, 19.4, 25.3, 30.6, 41.2, 49.5, 252 meter bands.

Things That Go Bang in the Night
Will Be 20% Quieter in Britain

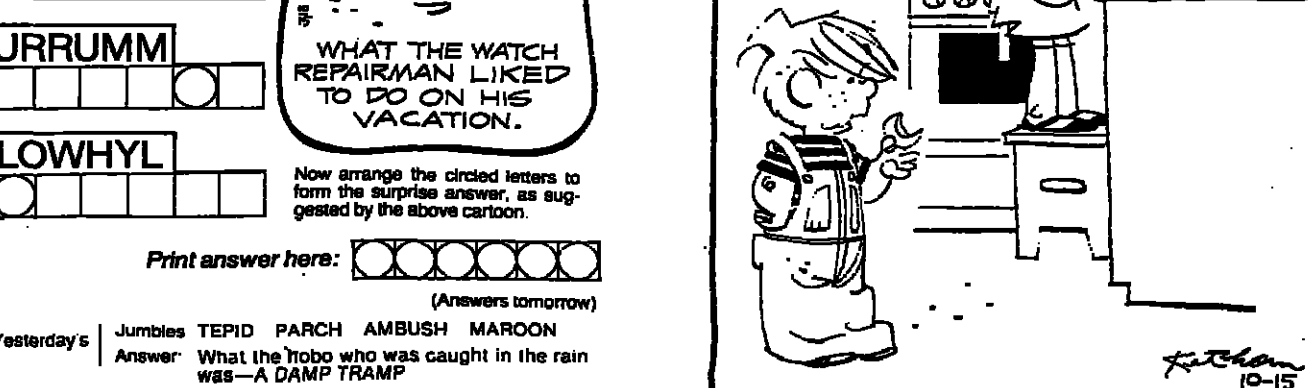
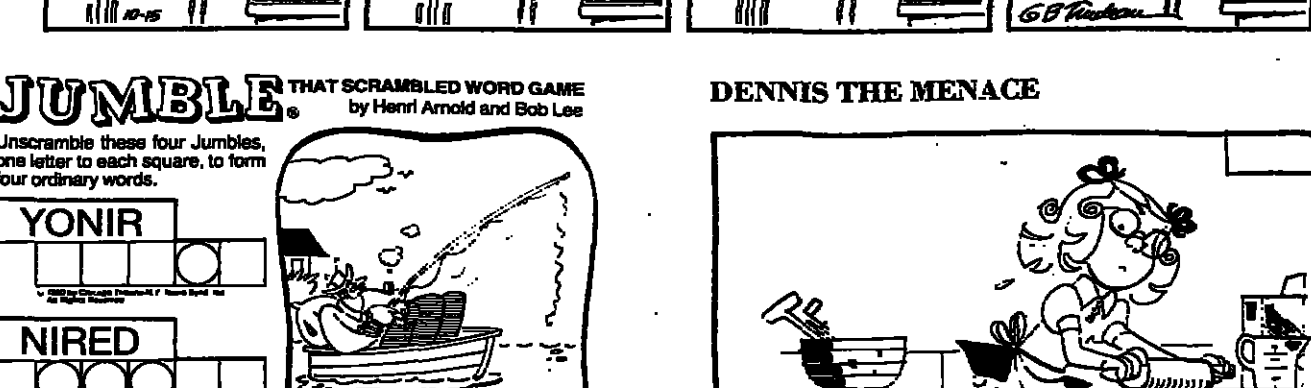
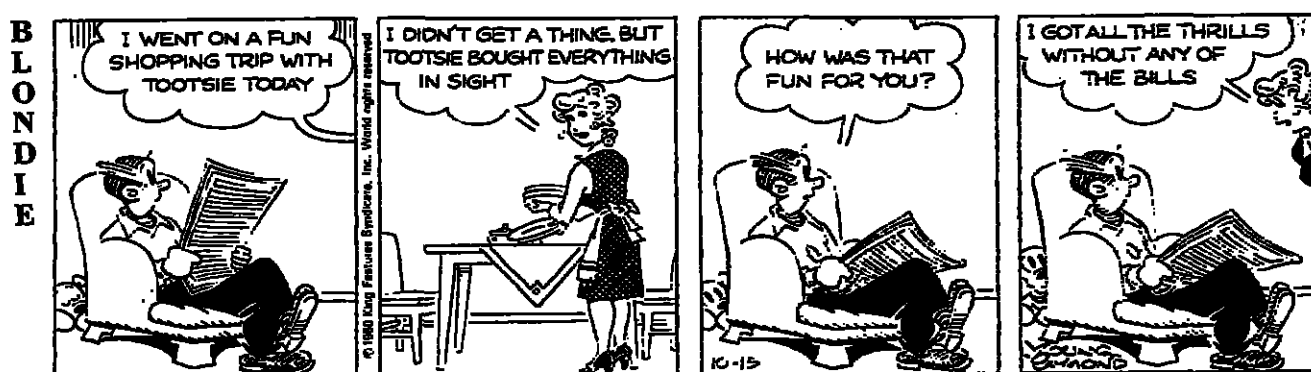
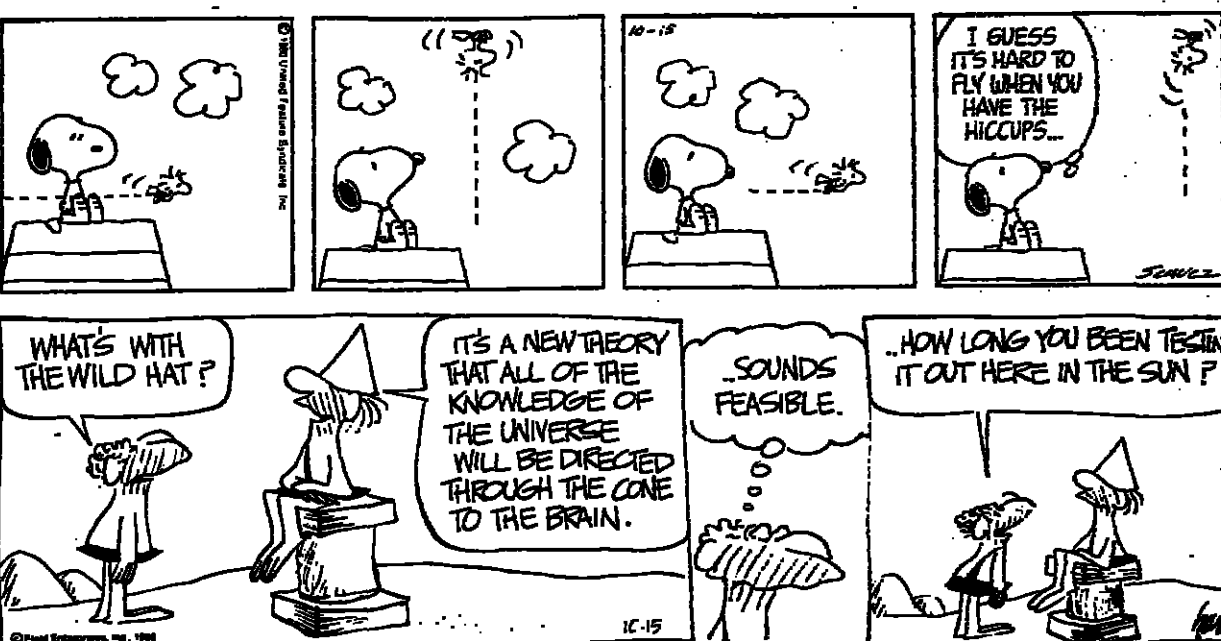
The Associated Press

LONDON — Bangs won't be so loud on Guy Fawkes Day, Britain's annual bonfire-and-fireworks night next month.

A "quiet bang" that is 20 percent less noisy than the fireworks used in previous years is being marketed after complaints about noise, said Derrick Worthington, president of the Firework Makers Guild.

The guild estimates that £14 million (\$33.7 million) will be spent on fireworks this year to celebrate the felling of the Gunpowder Plot, an attempt by Guy Fawkes and others to blow up Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605.

The government is spending £250,000 (\$600,000) to warn people about the dangers of fireworks, which injured 745 Britons last year.



BOOKS

PETER THE GREAT

His Life and World

By Robert K. Massie. Knopf. Illustrated. 909 pp. \$17.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHEN he was a little boy, his favorite toy was a model boat. He grew up to be 6 feet 7 inches, and while he was disappointed by his adventures in the Black Sea, the Baltic worked out rather well for him. After two decades of being frustrated by Charles XII of Sweden, Peter the Great managed to turn the Baltic into his bathtub. And his plug was St. Petersburg, an arctic swamp on which he inflicted French, Italian and German architecture, all those pretty pastel colors that look so odd in the sideways light.

Peter, whose father was Russian Orthodox pious, aroused every one of his 33 years. We still don't know what he was responsible for the death of his son and heir, Alexis, but it is clear that he was a wretched father, playing rear admiral with his boats. His first, unsatisfactory wife, Eudoxia, was sentenced to a convent. His second, the loved wife, Catherine the not-so-great, was made a peasant empress. Having built, on the banks of the Neva, his "window on the West," he bequeathed to the rest of us an enigmatic Russia, or what might be called the superstitious modern: the "old belief" at the Finland Station. Like all permanently arrested adolescents, Peter was larger than life and smaller than art.

Scrupulous and Repetitious

There has never been a grand biography of Peter, and there still isn't. Voltaire tried, and Vasily Kluchevsky tried harder. Robert K. Massie, well-known for "Nicholas and Alexandra," doesn't exactly sing. For the most part, he hums. Sometimes he stutters. "Peter the Great" is scrupulous and repetitious. It digresses on the War of the Spanish Succession, on naked female dwarfs popping out of birthday pies, on the flintlock and the heavy keel—and it obfuscates. Whether, for example, Peter had homosexual relations with his favorite, Alexander Menshikov, is a question reduced to a footnote: "There is, in fact, no evidence." And yet there has been scholarly speculation elsewhere, which goes unmentioned. One is inclined to wonder about Francois Lefort, who passed on the stable-boy Menshikov to Peter on urgent request. Instead, we hear a lot about Charles XII in Ottoman exile.

Of more significance, Massie scants Peter the meritocrat, the czar who made the nobles work for their rubles and their rank. Massie, instead, loves war, and is very good at writing about it. Flies gleam, heads are chopped off, villages are pillaged, ships capsize. The creation of a mercantile class by an impatient autocrat gets short shrift. Massie must tell us instead exactly what Peter saw during his six weeks in Paris, on his second visit to the capitals of Europe. We are told more of what he ate than what he thought.

There is, in "Peter the Great," no thesis. Massie throws up his hands and his brain after almost a thousand pages: "How does one judge the endless roll of the ocean or the mighty power of the whirlwind?" Peter's spotty education, his voracious curiosity, his epileptic convulsions, his talent with his hands, his ignorance of literature, his humor and his terror—all are merely reported and forgiven, like the weather.

We are presented with the child, traumatized by the murderous strelitz. We follow the boy, depicting his friends as toy soldiers. We watch the young man politic for ultimate power. We see him stash away various inconvenient relatives while learning how to lose various martial games while drinking various brews. He beats his breast and thinks West: London and Versailles, capitalism and warm-water ports, a senate and a conspiracy. We know that he will neglect, remember and finally lose his son—Massie's best pages are

devoted to a father's failings even as he wins the war. Sweden. He is a Lear with faint navy.

And he invented Dostoevsky, in fact, the St. Petersburg would arise in later on. Without there would not be Raskolnikov. Nor would have been other, greater rines; Peter included women merit system. Nor would have been Lenin, almost a long line of little fat-bug powers. Peter, who Moscow, created St. Pet. Stalin, who suspected St. Pet. Stalin, now Leningrad, cress lag, where the colors were tel.

Massie, after resorting to the adjective "go doesn't know what to do Peter's Russia that we ready heard. A Westerner may have been a lousy id needs a rationalized m. But Massie is innocent. Peter, a brute and a cryba do for us as a hero be West was the only dir which he would look.

There is a nice story the Great." Peter goes Louis XV is 7 years old insists on a meeting of a Peter, introduced to a grandchild of the Sun Ki up Louis and holds him level and kisses him; equal. Indeed, they we with his toy boats and to and toy wives, was a 7 who was 6 feet 7 inches child who promised his much land.

John Leonard is on the The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from 1,600 bookstores throughout the U.S. and on the New York Times.

1. FIRESTARTER, by Stephen King
2. THE KEY TO REBECCA, by Ken Follet
3. THE FIFTH HORSEMAN, by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
4. RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon
5. FANNY, by Helen Fielding
6. THE ORIGIN, by Irving Stein
7. LOON LAKE, by El. Doct row
8. THE TENTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders
9. THE SPIKE, by Arnold Rothberg and Robert M. Rabin
10. RAINBOW WINDS, by Plain
11. THE CLAN OF THE CA BEAR, by Jean Auel
12. KANE & ABEL, by J. K. Rowling
13. SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Sean Wilentz
14. THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum
15. THE SECOND COMING, by Walker Percy

1. CRISIS INVESTING, Douglas Casey
2. SHELLEY: ALSO KNOWN AS SHELLEY, by Shel
3. MUSIC FOR CHAM LEONS, by Truman Capote
4. FREE TO CHOOSE, by M. Friedman
5. CRAIG CLAIBORNE, by Craig Claiborne
6. THE SKY'S THE LIMIT, by Wayne Dyer
7. NEEDS DOWN, by R. Allen
8. INGRID BERGMAN: MY STORY, by Ingrid Bergman
9. GOODBYE, DARKNESS, by William Manchester
10. WINDYBIRD, by A. P. Toffin
11. THE TERN WAVE, by A. Toffin
12. ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman O. Brown
13. LITTLE GLOIRA, HAPPY AT LAST, by Bob Goldsmith
14. NUMBER 1, by Billy Mier and Peter Goldsmith
15. HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Ali Lowry

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

ONE of the most engaging characters of the late P.G. Wodehouse had a favorite pronunciation. "You must never," he boomed as he put forward some outrageous escapade, "confuse the improbable with the impossible." Some declarers at the bridge table would do well to heed his words of wisdom.

To interlead an ace against a suit contract is hardly ever wise, although it becomes much more tempting if the dummy is known to be strong and balanced. The opening leader can hope that his partner has the queen and dummy the king, inducing the declarer to misjudge the position.

On the diagrammed deal, West picked a good moment to underlead his ace of diamonds. "Knowing" that the ace of diamonds was on his right, South played low from the dummy and the ten won.

East now knew what his partner had done, and decided that it was his turn to be imaginative. He returned a low club, and South played low from his hand.

When West won she should perhaps have reasoned that her partner held the club ace, for South would probably have won the second trick if he could have done so with certainty. In that case there were four tricks to be taken, and it would be wise to take them.

Carrying her pitcher to the well once again, however, West un-

derled her diamond ace and on time. East won and resist the opportunity to gambit once more. He ur club ace once again, South did the wrong ducking. East and West six defensive tricks, and kind of world record by underleading in one hand.

Applying the Wodehouse to good effect at the South should have played mone king from dummy, ing that a play of a low hardly gain. He could low for the improbable underlead of the diamond he had done that, he w made his contract and would have felt quite un-

NORTH
AKJ10
AK8
AK9
AK10

WEST
AKJ10
AK8
AK9
AK10

EAST
AKJ10
AK8
AK9
AK10

SOUTH
AKJ10
AK8
AK9
AK10

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the diamond ace.

